# The Bombay Gazette,

## AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

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C. E. HEINKE, SUBMARINE ENGINEER, 79, Great Portland-street, London, begs to call the attention of Shipowners, Merchants, Captains, &c. &c., to the important Improvements made by him in the SUBMARINE HELMET, DRESS, and APPARATUS, which enables a Diver to remain any length of time under water for the Recovery of Property from Wrecks, Making and Repairing Foundations of Harbours and Bridges, and also for PEARL and SPONGE DIVING.

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MESSRS. GREEN'S favorite Passenger Ship the "WINDSOR CASTLE," 1250 Tons, W. Broughton Pryce, Commander. This fine Vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For particulars apply to

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Bombay, 7th October 1863.

### FOR HAVRE DIRECT.



THE fine fast sailing Ship "VILLE DE LUNA," Capt. Rickmans, to sail on 1st December next. For Freight or Passage, apply to S. TYABJEE & Co.

Bombay 22nd October, 1863.

### STEAMER FOR SINGAPORE AND HONG-KONG, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

*(If sufficient inducement offers.)*



THE CHINA MERCHANT STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Screw Steam-Ship BOMBAY CASTLE, Captain J. L. Wadge, will be despatched for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, the 28th October instant.

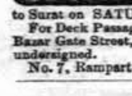
Last shipping day, Monday, the 26th instant, after which no cargo will be received on board.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BYRAMJEE CURSETJEE, Manager.

China Merchant Steam Navigation Company's Office, Bombay, 16th October 1863.

### STEAM TO SURAT.



THE BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, will despatch their Screw Steamer TELEGRAPH, to Surat on SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 P.M.

For Deck Passage and Freight apply at the Company's office, Bazar Gate Street, and for Cabin Passage and Treasure to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 22nd October 1863.

### FOR SURAT.



THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. VanWullen, Commander, will leave for the above Port, on SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 10 A.M.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without shipping order from the Office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

### STEAM TO SURAT.



THE new and fast-sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, Thos. Ellis, Commander, (recently arrived from England,) has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above port on MONDAY the 26th instant.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazaar Gate, Street, Fort.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of GOODS per Ship *Japanese*, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their cargo without delay, failing which the same will be landed at the expense and risk of the Consignees, and the Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any Packages after leaving the Ship's deck.

LYON BROTHERS & Co.,
Agents for the Owners and Captain of the Ship.

Bombay, 14th October 1863.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per French Ship *Berthe et Louise*, Captain Le Blanc, from Bordeaux, are hereby requested to SEND BOATS alongside to receive their Goods as they come to hand, failing which the Goods will be landed by Captain Le Blanc, at their expense and risk. All Bills of Lading to be sent for endorsement to

ROBERT FRITH & Co.

Marine Street, 19th October 1863.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF GOODS per Ship *Inkerman*, from Calcutta, Captain C. Grant, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for their Cargo without delay, failing which the same will be landed at the expense and risk of the Consignees, and the Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any Packages after leaving the Ship's deck.

MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE,
Agents for the Owners and Captain of the Ship.

Bombay, 15th October 1863.

NOTICE.—Captain Rickmans of the French ship *Ville de Lima* will not be responsible for any debt contracted by his crew, during the stay of the ship here.

Bombay, 20th Oct. 1863.

## Notices.

### NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.

TENDERS are invited for cutting the Proprietor's Trees for two years in Kusba Mullar and other Villages in the Salsette Talooka, Tanna Zillah, excepting Teak, Khair, Date and Palm Trees, the Trees in the two Gardens, Travellers' resting Trees, and the boundary and other Trees belonging to the Ryots of the Villages.

KUSBA MULLAR.

Mangoe Trees standing in the interior and hilly parts of the Village.
Woondee Poonaws..........ditto..........ditto.
Miscellaneous Trees..........ditto..........ditto.

MOUZA ARRAM.

Mangoe Trees in the interior and hilly parts of the place.
Miscellaneous Trees..........ditto..........ditto.

MOUZA KUNNAYREE.

Mangoe Trees in the interior and hilly parts of the place.
Miscellaneous Trees..........ditto..........ditto.

MOUZA TOOLSEE.

Mangoe Trees in the interior and hilly parts of the place.
Miscellaneous Trees..........ditto..........ditto.

Tenders will be received up to 30th October 1863.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tenders.

For further particulars apply to the Carkoon of the Proprietors at Mullar or in the Fort, at Messrs. CURSETJEE ARDASEER & Co.

### NAVIGATION, AND LOCAL MARINE BOARD EXAMINATION.

THE UNDERSIGNED (who holds a Certificate (Extra) of Competency from the Board of Trade) having his Mornings from 7 to 10, and Evenings from 5 to 8, unoccupied, is prepared to give LESSONS IN NAVIGATION, and to prepare Candidates for Marine Board Examinations in accordance with the Regulations of the Board of Trade.

Testimonials can be seen on application.

References kindly permitted to:—

Captain J. W. YOUNG, C.B. (late I.N.,)
Superintendent Bombay Marine.
Captain W. C. BARKER, (late I.N.,)
Master Attendant.
Captain G. T. ROBINSON, (late I.N.,)
Superintendent Floating Batteries.
Captain HAYMAN, Shipping Master.
Captain DIXON, Lloyd's Surveyor.

☞ Shipmasters' Chronometers carefully tested and rates determined for them if required.

J. WILLIAMS.
Late Master R.N. & I.N.

5, Bake House Lane, Fort.

## Notices.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have conjointly commenced business as Merchants and Commission Agents in Bombay, under the name and style of GHELLABHOY HIRJEE & Co.

HEERJEE BHIMSEY & Co.
SEWJEE NANSEY & Co.

Bombay, Church Gate Street, 20th October 1863.

NOTICE.—THE PLANS of the LAND near the RAILWAY STATION at AHMEDABAD, NOT being COMPLETED, the SALE advertised to take place on November 1st 1863, WILL BE DEFERRED until January 1st 1864.

W. H. PROPERT,
Acting 1st Assistant Collector in charge.

Ahmedabad, 12th October 1863.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that with reference to the advertisement published notifying the increase in the Capital of the Bank, the Directors have resolved that upon all new shares paid up before the 31st December 1863, interest up to that date be allowed at the rate of seven per cent. per annum from the date of payment.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES BLAIR, Secretary and Treasurer.

Bank of Bombay, 16th October 1863.

NOTICE TO SHIP-MASTERS, RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, &c.—Timber of every description, Masts, Spars, Teakwood, Jungle Wood, and all kinds of Planks, Deals, Battens, Pine and other kinds of Timber, at moderate prices. Apply to BOMANJEE RUTTONJEE, Waree Bunder.

NOTICE.—TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at the office of the Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners at 2 P. M., on TUESDAY, the 27th day of October, instant, 60 logs of Ain Timber now lying at the Love Grove Sluices.

Particulars of sale may be had on application at the office of the undersigned.

R. SIMS,
For the Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners.

Bombay Mun. Sur's. Office, Hornby Row, 20th Oct. 1863.

NOTICE.—The Municipal Commissioners are desirous of securing the services of a Competent person as Assessor of Water Rates, on a salary of Rupees 200 per mensem, and conveyance allowance Rupees 36.

Applications will be received until the 28th instant.

C. DURHAM,
Acting Clerk to the Municipal Commissioners.

Bombay, Municipal Commissioners' Office, 15th Oct. 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS are prepared to receive applications, for the APPOINTMENT OF CLERK TO THE COMMISSIONERS.

The qualifications for the appointment, (the fixed salary of which is Rs. 400 per mensem), are, strict business habits, a thorough knowledge of Accounts, as kept in Merchant's and Government Offices, with some aptitude in ready and concise writing. No Candidate need apply who is not prepared to devote the whole of his time and attention, exclusively to the duties of the appointment.

Applications will be recieved up to 1 P. M. of Saturday the 24th instant.

C. DURHAM, Acting Clerk.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 10th October, 1863.

### G. I. P. R. COMPANY.

CONTRACT FOR LANDING AND DELIVERING CONSIGNMENTS.

THE COMMITTEE of DIRECTORS will receive TENDERS for LANDING and DELIVERING the CONSIGNMENTS of the Company from Ships in Harbour for the period of two years.

2. Conditions of Contract and the Form upon which Tenders will be received can be obtained upon application at the Office.

3. Sealed Tenders addressed to the Secretary and superscribed "Tenders for Landing and Delivering Consignments" must be lodged at this Office by noon of Wednesday the 28th instant. The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order,
G. A. BARNETT, Assistant Secretary.

Railway Offices, Byculla, 9th October 1863.

### BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a GENERAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THIS COMPANY will be held at the Office of the undersigned, on FRIDAY the 23rd instant, at noon.

By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

10th October 1863.

NOTICE to CONTRACTORS and others engaged in the construction of Iron Bridges, Piers, &c.—Mitchell's patent Screw Piles and Moorings, and all other appendages belonging to an iron bridge, manufactured by George Wells, of 12th North Street, Westminster. For particulars apply to the undersigned, who are the appointed agents.

HEYCOCK & Co.

Bombay, 16th Sept. 1863.

NOTICE.—TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION on MONDAY, the 26th inst., at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, a quantity of old unserviceable Naval Stores; consisting of Old Spars, Masts, Yards, Old Canvas Awnings, Sails, Old Iron Tanks, Iron Plates, Old Iron, Copper Sheathing, Old Boats, Coal Dust, &c., and also the late Commander-in-Chief's Barge with Stores and other Miscellaneous Articles, returned from Her Majesty's Vessels and Departments of the Dockyard.

Terms of Sale.—A deposit of 25 per cent., for all the lots above Rupees 10 is to be paid immediately the lots are knocked down, and the remainder is to be paid and the articles cleared away on or before the seventh day after the sale, otherwise the deposit will be forfeited and the lots resold at the risk and loss of the first purchaser.

All lots of Rs. 10 and under are to be paid for as the lots are knocked down to the purchaser.

The purchaser will be liable to pay such amount of Town Duties as may be demanded by the Commissioner of Customs for any Boats, Spars, &c.

J. MULLALY,
Officiating Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 7th October 1863.

NOTICE.—1. There will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION at Allepey, on Friday, the 20th November 1863, (6th Kartega 1039), at 5 P.M., 200 logs more or less of TEAK TIMBER; and at Aroocooty, on the Backwater near Cochin, on Monday the 23rd November, 1863 (9th Kartega 1039) at 7 A. M., 160 logs of TEAK TIMBER, the same being the property of the Travancore Government.

2. The Timber will be put up for sale in lots of 20 logs each, without distinction as to classes, and will be knocked down to the highest bidder.

3. Purchasers will be required to pay on the day of sale, a deposit equal to one-fourth of the amount of their respective purchases, and the remainder on removal of the Timber.

4. Payment to be made in Government Rupees or in Chuckrums at the rate of 28½ to the Rupee.

5. Parties not finding it convenient either to attend the sale at Allepey, or to appoint Agents to represent them on the occasion, are at liberty to forward written Tenders, offering in specific terms the prices they may be willing to pay, which Tenders will be opened only at the time of sale, and which, parties shall, in the same Tenders, authorize the Sirkar's Commercial Agent at Allepey, to draw upon them for the amount of deposit on their respective purchases, in the event of their offers or bids being accepted. The Tenders should be addressed to the Commercial Agent at Allepey and be superscribed "Auction Tender for Teak Timber."

6. The lots to be at the risk of the purchasers from the time they are knocked down to them.

7. The whole of the Timber to be cleared away by the 31st December 1863, in default of which the purchasers will forfeit the amount of deposits, and be responsible for such loss as may be incurred on resale of the Timber, and further shall not be entitled to any advantage that may arise therefrom.

8. The Timber will be sold by the bandy of one cubic kole, the kole being equal to 24 angoolums or 28½ English inches. The contents of each log will be determined by its actual dimensions with 15 per cent. allowance for defects.

HUGH CRAWFORD,
Commercial Agent to the Travancore Govt.

Coml. Office, Allepey, 10th October 1863.

### BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Shareholders in this Company are required to pay a Second Call of Rupees fifty per Share upon each Share of ORIGINAL AND SECOND ISSUE, on or before SATURDAY, the 30th October instant, at the CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA, and if such Call be not paid on or before the said Saturday, the 31st October instant, the holder or holders of any Share or Shares will be charged interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum, so long as such Call remains unpaid, and the Share or Shares will become liable to forfeiture under Regulation 16, 17, and 18 of Table B. of Act XIX. of 1857.

By order of the Directors,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.

Company's Office, 11, Apollo Street, 8th October 1863.

### THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.

*Under the Auspices of the Provincial Grand Lodge of England and Scotland in Western India, and Lodges "St. George" No. 807. "Concord" No. 757. "Rising Star" No. 342 and "Perseverance" No. 351.*

BROTHER E. JAMES MARTINNANT, of Lodge "St. Andrew's in the East" Poona, No. 343 and Provincial Grand Organist of the Grand Lodge of Scotland in Western India, begs to inform the Musical Public, his kind friends, and more especially the Masonic fraternity of Bombay, that he will give a VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT under the above patronage at the Grant Road Theatre on FRIDAY EVENING, the 30th October 1863, assisted by a Glee Club, and by the Band of H. M.'s 18th Regiment N. I., by the kind permission of Major Combe.

Programme will be issued shortly.

Prices of Admission.

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Appearing by command before the Emperor and Empress of the French at the Palace of the Tuilleries.

Will leave Southampton by the mail steamer of the 27th of September for Bombay.

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Travelling „ „ with Covers and Straps.

TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)

FLOWER SEEDS.—In packets of 25 varieties of the best selected annuals, &c. received monthly Overland. VEGETABLE SEEDS.—In packets containing choice selections of 10 and 20 varieties received monthly Overland by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED,) the Medical Hall, Byculla, the Fort and Poona.

FILTERS, FILTERS, FILTERS.

LIBSCOMB'S FILTERS of sorts.

Robert's Stone Filters of sizes.
Wickered Earthenware do.
The French Bottle from 1 Qt. to 1 Gallon sizes.
Basket Filters Qt., ½ Qt. to 8 Gallon sizes.

TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)

Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS AND CARTE DE VISITE PORTRAITS.—A fresh arrival of elegantly mounted and beautifully bound Albums from Rs. 6 to Rs. 50.

Carte de Visite Portraits of the Royal Family and distinguished persons of all nations; also large Poetry Albums, Scrap Books and Portfolios, Stereoscopic Company's Exhibition Stereoscopic Slides in great variety, and Stereoscopes.

Exhibition Photographs (large size).

A large collection of Views, Carte de Visite size (the largest collection in Bombay.) TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)

Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

FRESH TOILET REQUISITES.—PERFUMES by Lubin "Paris" Atkinson, Piesse and Lubin, and Rimmel consisting of

| | |
|---|---|
| Princess Alexandra's Bouquet | Box his Ears |
| | Bridal Bouquet |
| Princess Beatrice's Bouquet | Friendship Offerings |
| Kiss me Quick | Patchouli |
| Wood Violet, by the Original Maker | Sweet Briar |
| | Jasmine |
| Something New | Forget Me Not |
| Jockey Club | Ess. Bouquet |
| New Mown Hay | The Provence Rose |
| Rough and Ready | Pestachio Nut Complexion Powder |
| Frangipanni | |

SCENTED SOAPS in great variety, consisting of

| | |
|---|---|
| Honey | Elder Flower |
| Brown Windsor | Glycerine |
| Sun Flower Oil | White Almond, &c. &c. |

ROWLAND'S PREPARATIONS and every article requisite for the Toilet. TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)

Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort, and Poona.

## New Advertisements.

PRESS READERS WANTED.—They must be acquainted with the Printing business. Apply to Manager *Bombay Gazette*.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO, per Ship *Canova*, arrived from Liverpool, are hereby requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

WILLIAM NICOL & Co.,
Agents ship *Canova*.

Bombay, 22nd Oct. 1863.

TO RAILWAY CONTRACTORS.—The following Goods ex *Annot Lyle*, have not been claimed, and are being landed at the Owners risk and expense.

N & W / H Co. 1/216 Twelve pairs 30 feet Girders, viz. 48 Bed plates, 72 Girders, 24 bundles joint plates, 60 cross Girders and 12 cases.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.
Agents for Captain Shaw.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that BHUNSALEE NAROTUM JUGONATH, of Bombay, Hindoo, has Contracted with PRUNJUVUNDASS WAGJU also of Bombay, Hindoo, to sell to him all that piece or parcel of land or Government Ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house and premises standing thereon, assessed under No. 144, situate, lying and being at New Town in Duncan Road, without the Fort of Bombay, and which contains by admeasurement about —— square yards, and is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1744. Any and all persons having any claim by way of mortgage, inheritance or otherwise on the said premises, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any claim there may be.—Dated this 22nd day of October 1863.

KELLY & HORE,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

## Busness Announcements.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—We have removed our Offices to 11, Rampart Row.

20th October 1863. JULES SIEGFRIED & Co.

ANDERSON & Co.,
English Boot and Shoe Manufacturers,
No. 4, MEADOW STREET,
Opposite "Bombay Gazette" Office.

RED BOOT MART, LONDON AND PARIS BOOT AND SHOE WAREHOUSE, Hummum Street, established 1845.—The undersigned has just received a very extensive supply of Boots and Shoes.

Elastic Enamel Leather Boots.
Do. Patent do. do.
Do. French Calf do. do.
Do. Emperor's Kid Boot.
Do. do. French Calf with spur boxes.
French Calf Lace Shoes.

*N. B.*—Constituents at Out-stations are respectfully requested to send a fitting boot or shoe of the size required, otherwise self-measurements will be at the risk of the sender.

R. P. regrets that, in consequence of so many gentlemen failing to remit the amount (after they have received the goods) according to promise, he cannot execute any order unless accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment.

To ensure a quick sale, less ten per cent., for immediate payment.

Terms—Cash.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE.

FLETCHER AND MITCHELL beg to announce their new arrivals of

Cast Iron, Wrought Iron and Lead Pipes.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron with Rivets and Washers.
Weighing Machines, Beams and Scales.
Fire Engine by Shand and Mason, also spare Leather Hose.
Fire Plugs, Stop Cocks, &c.
Portable Steam Engines, Force and Lift Pumps.
"Howards" Patent Ploughs.
Engineers' and Contractors' Tools.
Bar, Plate and Sheet Iron.

FLETCHER and MITCHELL,
Metal Mart, Boree Bunder.

THE PANCHGUNNY PROPRIETARY BOARDING SCHOOL COMPANY (LIMITED).

CAPITAL Rs. 1,00,000, in 1,000 SHARES of Rs. 100 each.

*Directors.*

*Chairman*—The Hon. M. H. Scott, Member of Council, &c.
H. Gamble, Esq., Official Assignee.
The Rev. Francis Gell, Poona.
Herbert Giraud, Esq., M. D., Grant Medical College.
Arthur M. Moore, Esq., Messrs. Blackwell & Co.
John Peet, Esq. M.D., Grant Medical College.
W. Trevor Roper, Esq., Messrs. Lawrence & Co.
The Rev. J. F. Spring, Bombay.
*With power to add to their number.*

*Solicitor*—G. S. Judge, Esq.
*Hon. Sec.*—The Rev. J. J. Franham.

The object of this Company is to provide the means of affording a liberal Christian Education for the children of European parentage, in a healthy locality which shall be easily accessible to their parents.

Applications for Shares to be made to Messrs. HOWARD & BROWN, No. 1, Rampart Row.

SALE OF VALUABLE BUSINESS PREMISES IN KURRACHEE.

MESSRS. ROBERT SMALL & Co. are instructed to offer for sale by Public Auction (at the office of Messrs. OOTUMRAM, GOPINATH & Co.) at 4 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of November next, all those extensive eligible BUSINESS PREMISES on the Bunder Road, belonging to Madame Davidson.

The premises are in close proximity to the Railway Station, and the Serai—"a place used by Merchants for storing Cotton, Wool and other Merchandize, from Moolian, Khorassan, &c., &c."

The premises comprise a large, well-built, and airy upperstoried Bungalow at present occupied by the "Chartered Bank of India, China and Australia," at a monthly rental of Rupees 150;—two Godowns capable of holding about 8,500 tons of Merchandize; the whole standing in a large Compound comprising 11,260 square yards. The present income from the premises is Rs. 400 a month, (*which may be considerably increased*).

The premises are held on a lease for 99 years, and are subject to an *annual rental* of Rs. 90. The lease will expire in 1957.

For further particulars, apply to Messrs. Ootumram, Gopinath & Co., Bunder Road; or to the Auctioneers at the MART.

Auction Mart, Kurrachee, 6th August 1863.

### LONDON HOUSE.

Watch, Clock, and Chronometer Makers, Jewellers, Opticians and Engravers.

THORNHILL, BROTHERS & Co., beg to draw the new attention of their patrons and the public in general, to their new stock of JEWELLERY, WATCHES, &c.

T. B. & Co, have received per Mr. A. C. THORNHILL the newest pattern Gold Bracelets, set with Diamonds, Rubies and Emeralds, Gold Brooches, set with Diamonds, Rubies and Emeralds, Necklets, Studs, Sleeve Links, Collar Studs, Earrings, Gold and Jet Solataires, Alberts and Neck Chains, Lockets, Keys, Vinegarettes, Match Boxes, Gold and Coral Charms, Swivels, Hooks, Wedding and Guard Rings, Pencil Cases, Scarf Pins, Mourning Rings, Hall-marked Silver Egg Frames, Christening Mugs, Mug, Knife, Fork, and Spoon, in Morocco case, Regatta and Rifle Match Cups, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Silver Alberts and Neck Chains, Nickle Silver Cruet Stands and Breakfast sets.

WATCHES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Best made Gold Hunting Watches, by Thornhill Brothers, warranted for two years | Rs. | 225 |
| Do. Do. Do. second class | „ | 200 |
| Best made Silver Hunting Watches, by Thornhill Brothers, warranted for two years | „ | 90 |
| Do. Do. Do. second class | „ | 75 |
| Gold Hunting Watches, by John Jones, 338 Strand, London. | „ | 185 |
| Do. Do. Do. second class | „ | 175 |
| Silver Hunting Watches, by John Jones | „ | 80 |
| Do. Do. Do. second class | „ | 65 |
| Best made Gold Hunting Lever Watches, by Benoir, warranted | „ | 85 |
| Do. Do. Do. second class | „ | 75 |
| Best made Silver Hunting Lever by Benoit | „ | 40 |
| Do. Do. Do. second class | „ | 35 |
| Best made Gold Levers, by Petee | „ | 60 |
| Do. Do. Do. second class | „ | 55 |
| Best made Silver Watches, by Peteck | „ | 35 |
| Do. Do. Do. second class | „ | 30 |
| Geneva Watches, Gold and Silver, by other makers from.........Rs. 15 to | „ | 30 |

Railway Time Keepers.
Ladies' Gold, Silver, and Gilt, Waist Buckles.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Large assortment Palinquin Carriage Clocks, from Rs. 30 to | „ | 60 |
| Round Tent Clocks, to go in any position, 3½ inch in diameter | „ | 25 |

Ladies and Gentleman's Dressing Cases.

Gentleman's Canteens, with Goblet Knife, Fork and Spoon, complete.

Musical Cigar-holders, a very pretty article.

Opera Glasses, Spectacles, Eye-Glasses, Meerschaum, and Brier Wood Pipes, Tobacco Pouches, Perpetual Calendars, Paper Weights, Silver Salt and Mustard Pots, Spoons, &c. &c.

Ladies' Companions in mother-o'pearl from 10 to 25.

Ivory Pencil Cases, with knives attached, Purses, Ladies Combs for Balls, Snuff Boxes, Babies' Whistles with Coral handles, Small Musical Boxes playing two tunes for the pocket, Perpetual Inkstands patented only six months, Paper Machie goods in great variety.

American Flycatchers.

Clocks of all descriptions from Rs. 10 to Rs. 500. Musical Boxes of the very best make with Drums and Bells, selected by Mr. A. C. THORNHILL when in Geneva.

FREEMASONRY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Knight Templar Suits | Rs. | 30 |
| Royal Arch do. | „ | 30 |
| Master Masons Apron | „ | 15 |
| Do. „ Sash. | „ | 15 |
| Rose Croix Jewels. | „ | 10 |
| German Silver Kt. T, Star in case | „ | 20 |
| Kt. T. Pattee Cross | „ | 10 |
| Royal Arch Border Locket Jewels | „ | 30 |
| Kt. of Malta Cross white Enamel | „ | 15 |
| Pearl Mark Jewels Silver Hangings andcase | „ | 14 |

Ribbon from 1½ to 2½ inches, Skins, Rosette, Tassels, &c.

*Terms—Cash.*

Owing to a large amount in our Books unpaid, all orders in future must be accompanied with a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay, otherwise they will not be attended to.

European Assistant wanted.

Bombay, Established, 1851.

## Commercial.

### BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

Bombay Gazette Office,
*Friday, 23rd October* 1863.

EXCHANGE.

| On what Place. | Terms. | Rates. |
|---|---|---|
| London Banks | 6 months' sight | 2s. 1d. |
| Do. Credits | Do. do. | 2s. ½d. |
| Do. Documents | Do. do. | 2s. 1⅛d. |
| Calcutta | At sight | 99½ |
| Madras | 30 days' sight | 99½ |
| China | 60 Do. do. | 225 per $100. |

SHARES.

| Names. | Paid up | Last Half-yearly Dividend. | Rates. |
|---|---|---|---|
| BANKS. | Rs. | | |
| Agra Bank | 500 | 5 pr. ct. | 140 prem. |
| Bombay Bank | 1,000 | 4½ do. | 231 prem. |
| Bank of India | 25 | | 2 discount. |
| Broker's Banking Co. | 20 | 12 do. | 7 prem. |
| Central Bank | 250 | 2½ do. | 37 ex-div. |
| Commercial Bank | 500 | 4 do. | 58 prem. |
| Chartered Bank of India, A. & China | 200 | 2½ do. | [exdiv 65 prem. |
| Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China | 250 | 5 do. | 151 prem. |
| Joint Stock Bank | 20 | ...... | 26 prem. |
| Oriental Bank Corporation | 250 | 8 do. | 156 pr. ct. pm. |
| Madras Bank | 1,000 | 4½ do. | 115 prem. |
| Royal Bank of India | 75 | ...... | 2 prem. |
| Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris | 200 | 4½ do. | [ex-div. 53 pr. ct. pm. |
| PRESS COS. | | | [ex-div. |
| Apollo Press Co. | 11,000 | 1,800 per share. | Rs. 27,000 p. sh. |
| Colaba Press Co. | 2,700 | 300 do. | Rs. 26 500 p. sh. |
| Fort Press Co. | 3,667 | 575 per share | Rs. 10,200 p. sh. |
| Hydraulic Press Co. | 4,000 | 350 per share | Rs. 2,000 pm. p. [share. |
| Elphinstone Land & Press Co. A Share | 6,000 | 250 per share | Rs. 33,000 [per share } pm. |
| Do. B " | 5,000 | | |
| Frere Press Co. | 250 | ...... | |
| Victoria Land and Press Co. | 4,000 | ...... | Rs. 25,000 pm. |
| Bombay Press Co. | 1,200 | ...... | Rs. 800 prem. |
| RAILWAY COS. | | | |
| G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock. | 218-3-0 | pr. ct. | Rs. 8 prem. |
| Do. New £20 shares. | 130.14.0 | 2½ do. | Rs. 12 prem. |
| Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co. | 1,000 | 2½ do. | Rs. 6 prem. nml. |
| SPINNING & WEAVING COS. | | | |
| Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co. | 5,000 | 500 per share. | Rs. 3,000 prem. |
| Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co. | 1,100 | ...... | Rs. 75 prem. |
| Manockji Pitty's Spinning & Weaving Co. | 850 | ...... | Rs. 15 prem. |
| Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co. | 2,500 | 140 Rs. p. share. | Rs. 200 prem. |
| Royal Spinning and Weaving Co. | 1,500 | ...... | Rs. 100 prem. |
| Victoria Spinning Co. | 5,000 | ...... | Rs. 2,000 prem. |
| Coorla Spinning Co. | 5,000 | 8 per. cent. | Rs. 800 |
| Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company | 2,500 | ...... | Rs. 1,100 prem. |
| Colaba Land Co. | 10,000 | Rs. 12,000 | Rs. 35,000. |
| Bonded Warehouse | 600 | ...... | Par. |
| House and Land Investment Company | 300 | ...... | Par. |
| Bombay Shipping Co. | 1,500 | ...... | 3,500 prem. |
| Iron Ship Co. | 1,000 | ...... | 300 discount. |
| Oriental Ship Owning Association | 250 | ...... | 25 discount. |
| Prince of Wales Ship Company | 1,000 | ...... | 300 dis. |
| Western India Ship Company | 1,000 | ...... | 100 discount. |

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan | 102½ |
| " Loan 1835-36 | } 95½ |
| " Loan 1842-43 | |
| " Loan 1854-55 | |
| New Five per Cent. Loan | 104½ |
| Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan | 114½ prem. |

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sovereigns, each | Rs. 10-3-3 |
| Bank of England Notes | " 10-2-0 |
| Spanish Dollars | " 240 |
| Carolus | " 300 |
| Mexican Dollars | " 225 |
| German Crowns | " 213 |
| Five-Franc Pieces | " 208 per 100 pieces. |
| Bar Silver | " 106½ |
| Gold Leaf | " 16-9-0 |

FREIGHTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| To Liverpool (Cotton) | £3 2s. 6d. to £3 12s. 6d. |
| " (Seed) | £3 0s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d. |
| To London (Cotton) | £3 2s. 6d. to £3 5s. 0d. |
| " (Seed) | £2 15s. 0d. to £2 17s. 6d. |
| To China, To Clyde, To Hull | } No offers. |
| To Calcutta and back | Rs. 17 to 18 |

(PRICES CURRENT (22nd Oct. 1863.)

| | |
|---|---|
| COTTON at Colaba | Per candy. |
| Broach and Surat New (ready.) | Rs. 590 to 695 |
| New Dhollera, (ready.) | " 595 to 600 |
| New Bhownuggur, (ready.) | " 595 to 600 |
| New Oomravuttee | " 550 to 555 |
| New Compta, (ready) | " 575 to 580 |
| New Dharwar Sawginned | " 665 to 670 |
| New Barsee and Nuggur | " 540 to 545 |
| New Veeraval | " 545 to 555 |
| New Khandeish | " 530 to 535 |
| New Poratchee | " 555 to 560 |
| New Accote | " 570 to 575 |
| New Mangalore | " 560 to 565 |
| OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,600 to Rs. 1,610. | |
| SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs. 7 4 to 7 5 per cwt. | |
| Rapeseed, Guzerat | " 6 10 to 6 12 |
| Gingelly mixed (Black | " 32 to 33 |
| and White) | " 38 to 39 |
| Niger | " 27 to 28 |

### OPIUM MEMORANDUM FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, 20TH OCT., 1863.

PASSES GRANTED.

| Years. | Up to 3rd Oct. 1863. | From 4th to 10th Oct. 1863. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| At Indore. | Chests. | Chests. | Chests. |
| For 1861-62 | ... | ... | *26,150 |
| " 1862-63 | ... | ... | *45,467 |
| " 1863-64 | 488 | 656 | 1,144 |
| At Ahmedabad. | | | |
| For 1861-62 | ... | ... | *42 |
| " 1862-63 | ... | ... | *4,411 |
| " 1863-64 | 134 | 100 | 234 |

IMPORTED INTO BOMBAY.

| Years. | Up to 13th Oct. 1863. | From 14th to 20th Oct. 1863. | Lost on the Road. | Total Imported. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| At Indore. | Chests. | Chests. | Chests. | Chests. |
| For 1861-62 | ... | ... | 7½ | *26,142½ |
| " 1862-63 | 43,997½ | 372 | 11½ | 44,369½ |
| At Ahmedabad. | | | | |
| For 1861-62 | ... | ... | ... | *42 |
| " 1862-63 | ... | ... | ¼ | 4,410¼ |
| " 1863-64 | 96 | 138 | ... | 234 |

EXPORTED BY SEA.

| Years. | Up to 13th Oct. 1863. | From 14th to 20th Oct. 1863. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| At Indore. | Chests. | Chests. | Chests. |
| For 1861-62 | 26,017½ | ... | 26,017½ |
| " 1862-63 | 41,396 | 15 | 41,411 |
| At Ahmedabad. | | | |
| For 861-62 | 39 | ... | 39 |
| " 1862-63 | 41,147½ | ... | 4,147½ |
| " 1863-64 | 96 | ... | 96 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Balance at Indore.—For 1861-62 Chests | | 125 |
| Do. | 1862-63 " | 2,958½ |
| Balance at Ahmedabad.—For 1861-62 Chests. | | 3 |
| Do. | 1862-63 " | 263 |
| Do. | 1863-64 " | 138 |

DETAIL OF EXPORTS FROM 14TH TO 20TH OCT. 1863.
*Of the Season* 1861-62. Chests.
None.
*Of the Season* 1862-63.
Purchased by Government ...... 15
*Of the Season* 1863-64.
None.
Total... 15

* During the whole Season.

N. B.—The Opium Season year commences from 1st October and ends with 30th September.

(Errors excepted)
A. G. MAURY,
For Dy. Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, P. D.
Bombay Custom House, 21st October 1863.

## Shipping.

### BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

| DATE. | SHIPS. | COMMANDERS. | FROM |
|---|---|---|---|
| Oct. 22 | Canova | Brown | Liverpool 4 July. |
| | James Smith | Feivouz | Liverpool 1 July. |

COMMENCED LOADING.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer *Malta*, for Aden and Suez.
Steamer *Orissa* for China.

PORT CLEARANCES.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Ship *Jehangheer*, Captain A. M. Dermott bound to Calcutta.

### DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, 22ND OCTOBER 1863.
*For London.*

*Chapman.*—68 bales cotton, 220¼ cwt., Volkart Brothers; 57 cases pale sherry, 107½ dozens, 3 bags Rice 6 maunds, Leggatt and Co.; 1 chest gum, 1cwt. 2 qrs. 14 lbs., 27 chests bees wax 52 cwt., Balloo Vully Khan Momul.

*For Liverpool.*

*Salsette.*—75 bales cotton, 262¼ cwt., 35 bales wool, 105 cwt., Malljee Sewjee; 500 bales cotton, 1,750 cwt., Hormusjee Jamsetjee; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Woomersy Mooljee; 80 bales cotton, 280 cwt., Velljee Luckmechund; 10 bales cotton, 35 cwt., Goculdass Liliadhur.

*Joshua.*—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Soonderdass Mooljee; 81 bales cotton, 283¼ cwt., Curumsy Khatesy and Co.; 1 half bale cotton, 1¼ cwt., Goculdass Hirjee; 108 bales cotton, 378 cwt., Kessowjee Chutoor; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., N. B. Mody and Co.

*Sea Park.*—29 bales cotton, 92 cwt., Muncherjee Cowasjee Mody.

*City of Brussels.*—150 bales cotton, 875 cwt., W. Nicol and Co.

*Tythonus.*—72 bales cotton, 252 cwt., Pestonjee Jewanjee; 300 bales cotton, 1,050 cwt., N. B. Mody and Co.; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Sapoorjee S. Nariel-walla; 150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Stewart and Co.

*Lord Palmerston.*—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Luckmidass Gopalldass; 60 bales cotton, 210 cwt., Hurridass Soonderdass; 26 bales cotton, 91 cwt., F. Chambers.

*Euroclydon.*—60 bales cotton, 210 cwt., Vusunjee Ludha; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Jeatha Megjee; 400 bales cotton, 1,400 cwt., Souza, Pinto and Co.; 50 bales cotton, 175, cwt., Dhunjee Maneck: 55 bales wool, 165 cwt., Ragowjee Luckamy; 160 bales cotton, 550 cwt., Rustomjee Edulljee and Co.; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., S. Burstall and Co.

*India.*—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Bhicco Babjee and Co; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., 55 bales wool, 165 cwt., Dyall Hirjee.

*Bates Family.*—31 bales cotton, 108 cwt., Dhurmsy Virjee.

*Aaron Brown.*—200 bales cotton, 675 cwt., Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co.

*Edendale.*—250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., Muncherjee Dadabhoy; 250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., Stewart and Co.: 55 bales cotton, 192½ cwt., Pestonjee Jeewanjee; 90 bales cotton, 315 cwt., Dinshaw Bhicajee.

*Lady Havelock.*—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Khetsee Tulanee; 110 bales cotton, 385 cwt., Khatesy Sewjee; 150 bales cotton, 450 cwt., Sewjee Nensy and Co.

*Mahratta.*—1 bale cotton, 3¼ cwt., Vulubdass Courjee; 170 bundles hemp, 170 cwt., Dyall Khimjee.

*Hahneman.*—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Campbell, Mitchell and Co.; 210 bales cotton, 735 cwt., M. Rogers and Co.

*Flying Venus.*—110 bales cotton, 385 cwt., Varesy Ludha; 10 bales cotton, 35 cwt., Courjee Ludha; 60 bales wool, 180 cwt., Cullianjee Ludha; 41 bales cotton, 143¼ cwt., Lalljee Jugjeevun.

*Baron Renfrew.*—140 bales cotton, 490 cwt., Muthoora Soorjee.

*Merchant Prince.*—400 bags Gingilly seed, 600 cwt., Viram Kessowjee.

*Summerlee.*—310 bales cotton, 1,085 cwt., Casedass Khimjee; 320 bales cotton, 1,120 cwt., Sakerchund Keeka; 600 bundles rapeseed, 300 cwt., Frangopulo Agelasto and Co.

*Missouri.*—150 bags surseed, 225 cwt., Morarjee Natha.

*Annot Lyle.*—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Campbell, Mitchell and Co.; 28 bales cotton, 93 cwt., Soorjee Damjee.

*For Havre.*

*Naval Brigade.*—130 bale cotton, 390 cwt. F. Chambers; 325 bales cotton, 1137¼ cwt., Runchordass Megjee.

*For Southampton.*

Steamer *Ma'ta.*—2 chest cashmere shawls, 26 pieces, Gunessdass Nursingdass; 6 chests cashmere shawls, 67 pieces, Safedin Goolam Hoosein; 8 chests cashmere shawls, 120 pieces, Jaynaton Dhunray; 12 cases Indigo, 24½ cwt., Hajee Monund Backer.

*For Hongkong.*

Steamer *Bombay Castle.*—50 chests, M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Dwarkadass Vussanjee; 45 packages sharkfins, 104 cwt. 26 lbs., Lalljee Hema; 1 box Cambay stone &c., Abadeen Budroodin; 1 box cowbazoor, 28½ lbs., Byramjee Nesserwanjee.

Steamer *Orissa.*—48 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Dwarkadass Vussanjee.

*For Shanghai.*

Steamer *Orissa.*—1 case bathing Towel, J. E. Hough.

*For Singapore.*

Steamer *Bombay Castle.*—2 bundles bees wax, 3 cwt., Bomonjee and Cursetjee Erany.

### VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.
364 James Wilson, Shepherd.
450 Jessica, Towill.
655 Loretto, McLeod—Fleming & Co.
630 Salo, Nordgren—S. Tyabjee & Co.
FOR MARSEILLES.
531 Dover Court, Heigh.
307 Joachim Christian, Peters—D. Cursetjee & Co.
FOR MOULMEIN.
500 Anna Henderson, Elmslie—Fleming & Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
349 Leucothea (Prus.) Benter,—Fleming & Co.

### VESSELS EXPECTED AT KURRACHEE.

FROM LONDON.

| | |
|---|---|
| 738 Akbar, Pizzey. | Aug. 8 |
| 477 Albion, Hughes. | |
| Chimera, Mott. | Aug. 1 |
| 657 Elinor, Bowden. | May 5 |
| 336 Frederick Bassil, Laws. | |
| 1459 Herefordshire, Walker. | July 28 |
| 618 Lady Macdonald, Bunnell—Fleming & Co. | June 3 |
| Mudge, Stewart. | |
| 672 Scindo, Schrewsbury—Fleming & Co. | |
| 357 Telegraph, Jones. | |
| FROM LIVERPOOL. | |
| 396 Briarley. | July 15 |
| 548 Melody, Janes. | June 11 |
| 461 Richard Cobden, Randall. | Aug. 7 |
| FROM THE CLYD. | |
| 783 Assaye, Andrews. | July 15 |
| 578 Fortitude, Booth. | May 16 |
| 515 Glenmessen, Burt. | June 29 |
| 364 Helen Morrow—Fleming & Co. | June 28 |
| 599 Index, McLeod.—Fleming & Co. | |
| 1072 Merwanjee Framjee, Pike.—Fleming & Co. | July 15 |
| Roxana, Spittal. | June 29 |

### BENGAL.

The Telegraph of Oct. 12, announced the arrivals of the *Fattul Kurreem*, (Commander's name illegible); from Muscat 8th Sept. touched at Aleppee 24th Sept.; *General Godwin*, and *Rangoon*, particulars not received.

## Military.

### BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 22.

Gibb, Lieutenant H. F., Royal Horse Artillery, on duty from Kirkee.

Larkins, Surgeon Major T. B., Staff Surgeon, at Poona, sick leave, from Poona.

Alexander, Lieutenant R., Royal Horse Artillery, on leave, from Secunderabad.

Clayes, Cornet H. A. H., 6th Dragoons, sick leave, from Mhow.

Coleman, Cornet M. R. C., 6th Dragoons, sick leave, from Mhow.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 22.

Fuller, Captain J. A., Royal Engineer, on leave, to Matheran.

Newport, Lieutenant 18th Regiment N. I., on leave, to Poona.

Maunder, Lieutenant A. G. Engineers, on leave to Kaira.

### GARRISON ORDERS.—OCT. 22ND 1863.

BY BRIGADIER T. TAPP, C.B.

The 18th Regiment N. I., will furnish the Officer for the Castle Guard.

Her Majesty's 103rd Regiment the Adjutant for the day.

1. The Medical Committee, of which Surgeon Major Trestrial, 18th Regiment N. I., is President, is dissolved.

2. The Board of examination of which Lieutenant Colonel Murray, Artillery, is President, is dissolved.

3. An European Garrison Court Martial, composed as follows, will assemble on Saturday next, the 24th instant, at 11 A. M., at the Mess Room, 103rd Regiment, Colaba, for the trial of Private Philip Dardas, 103rd Regiment, and such other Prisoners as may be brought before it.

*President.*—Captain Jacob, 18th Regiment N. I.
*Members.*—Captain Barnes, 18th Regiment N. I,
Three Subalterns, 103rd Regiment N. I.
One Do. 18th Regiment N. I.
One Do., 21st Regiment N. I.

The names, and dates of Commissions of the Subalterns warned for this duty, to be taken with them to the Court.

All parties and evidences to be duly warned and they are hereby ordered to attend the Court accordingly.

4. A Medical Committee, composed as follows, will assemble to-morrow at 11 A. M., at the Commissariat Stores, to examine and report on a consignment of Tea proposed to be purchased for the use of the Troops and Hospitals at Neemuch. After the completion of the above duty the Committee will inspect musters of Hospital clothing prepared for transmission to Kurrachee.

*President.*—Surgeon Major Mahaffy, 103rd Regiment.
*Members.*—Surgeon Major Trestrial, 18th Regiment N. I.
Staff Assistant Surgeon Dolan, Colaba Sanitarium.

5. In accordance with Section 44, para 808, page 105, 2nd Appendix, Jameson's Code, the undermentioned Officers have obtained leave to proceed to England by the overland route on Medical certificate subject to confirmation.

Captain M. R. Eden 66th Foot, Lieutenant E. Pottinger, Royal Artillery, Lieutenant C. E. Bethune E. 14th B. Royal Artillery.

First Class School Master, Brett. arrived at the Presidency, is attached to Her Majesty's 103rd Regiment.

A Salute of 17 Guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery on the arrival of the China Mail in Honor of Sir Henry Barkely, Governor of Mauritius.

### GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.

Bombay Castle, 15th October 1863.

No. 518.—The following promotion in the Ordnance Department is made:—

Store and Park Serjeant and Acting Sub-Conductor Thomas Hughes, to be Sub-Conductor, from 27th Sept. 1863, in room of Sub-Conductor Galbraith, pensioned.

No. 519.—The following promotions and adjustments of rank are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

CADRE 31ST REGIMENT N. I.
*Promotions.*

Captain Montague John Battye to be Major, and Lieutenant Charles Donald Macleod to be Captain, from the 19th July 1863, in succession to Major E. McCulloch retired from the Service on the 18th idem.

*Adjustment of Rank.*

*General List.*—Lieutenant Macclesfield Forbes Cousmaker, from 19th July 1863, in room of Lieutenant C. D. Macleod, Cadre 31st Regiment N. I., promoted.

*General List.*—Lieutenant Charles Lechmere Heathcote (Lieutenant H. M.'s 106th Foot), from 27th July 1863, in room of Lieutenant C. B. La Touche, 17th Regiment N. I., promoted.

*General List.*—Lieutenant Stanley Carter, from 27th July 1863, in room of Lieutenant C. J. Turnbull, 23rd Regiment N. L. I., promoted.

*Promotion.*

*General List.*—Ensign Harry Trevor Bulkley, to be Lieutenant from 26th August 1863, in room of Lieutenant (Captain in the Staff Corps) W. R. Alexander, promoted.

Bombay Castle, 16th October 1863.

No. 520.—Bedding will in future be granted to wives of European Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers on the Unattached Lists whose staff salaries do not exceed Rs. 20 per month.

Bombay Castle, 19th October 1863.

No. 521.—Lieutenant G. E. Hancock, Royal Artillery, has been appointed a Supernumerary Assistant to the Superintendent of the Revenue Survey and Assessment in Guzerat.

No. 522.—The following extract from a letter from the Secretary of State, No. 124, dated the 16th September 1863, is published:—

The undermentioned Officers have been permitted to return to their duty, viz;—

Lieutenant Colonel H. Stanley; Major R. M. Westropp, per Steamer 12th October; Captain A. S. Griffiths, per 'Walmer Castle'; Lieutenant F. J. Stubbs, per Steamer of 12th November; Lieutenant S. Causens, per Steamer of 27th September; Lieutenant F. H. Seagrave, ditto.; Surgeon J. Y. Smith, per 'Salamanca'; and Assistant Surgeon H. O. Thorold, per Steamer of 12th September.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted extensions of leave for the periods specified, viz.

| | |
|---|---|
| Lieutenant Colonel M. F. Gordon | 6 months. |
| Captain J. T. Newall | 6 " |
| " J. Barras | 1 " |
| " C. Collier | 6 " |
| Surgeon Major F. Manisty | 6 " |

Bombay Castle, 20th October 1863.

No. 523.—With reference to G. O. No. 459, of 9th September, the words "the actual charges of the Steam Companies" are not intended to include charges for extra supplies, such as Wine or Beer not provided by the regulated Passage money. These charges must be defrayed by the Officers.

Bombay Castle, 21st October 1863.

No. 524.—The following Notification is republished:—

"REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 14th October 1863.

The Cantonment Magistrate at Neemuch is vested with powers to adjudicate cases coming under Act X. of 1862.

### GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 21st October 1863.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India has been pleased to grant leave of absence as follows,

72nd Foot, Brevet Major D. Robinson, from 9th March to 9th September 1864 in extension.

The undermentioned Commissioned and Warrant Officers have obtained leave of absence:

Royal Artillery No. 1, Battery 21st Brigade, Lieutenant J. Grierson, from 10th October to 31st October 1863, to proceed to Indore on Medical certificate,

Royal Artillery 18th Brigade, Lieutenant W. Ward, from 10th to 29th September 1863, to proceed to Bombay on Medical certificate preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

6th Dragoons—Cornet St. H. Player, from 14th October to 13th November 1863 to proceed to Bombay, on Medical certificate.

6th Dragoons—Cornet M. R. Coleman, from 14th October to 13th November 1863 to proceed to Bombay on Medical certificate.

Medical Establishment, Hospital Steward Thompson, attached to 14th Brigade Royal Artillery, from 20th October to 19th November 1863, to proceed to Bombay and the Malabar Coast, for the benefit of his health.

In G. O. C. No. 800 of the 29th September, for Assistant Surgeon E. Hardinge, is transferred from the 14th Brigade Royal Artillery, &c., *read* Assistant Surgeon E. Hardinge will proceed forthwith to assume Medical charge of A Battery 18th Brigade Royal Artillery as a temporaryy measure.

### DISTRIBUTION OF THE BOMBAY ARMY.

*Corrected up to 30th September* 1863.

CAVALRY.

| | |
|---|---|
| 3rd (The Prince of Wale's) Dragoon Guards | Ahmednuggur. |
| 6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons | Mhow. |
| 1st Regt. Light Cavalry (Lancers) | Deesa. |
| Squadron | Rajkote. |
| 2nd Regt. Lt. Cavalry | Neemuch. |
| Squdron | Nusseerabad. |
| 3rd Regt. Lt. Cavalry | Poona. |
| Detachment | Sholapore. |
| Poona Horse | Seroor. |
| 1st Regt. Sind Horse | Jacobabad. |
| 2nd do. do. | Do. |
| 3rd do. do. | Do. |
| Southern Mahratta Horse | Kulludghee. |
| Detachment | Belgaum. |
| Detachment | Kolapore. |

4TH BRIGADE ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.
Head Quarters, Kirkee.

| | |
|---|---|
| A Battery | Nusseerabad. |
| B Battery | Kirkee. |
| C Battery | Mhow. |
| D Battery | Ahmednuggur. |

14TH BRIGADE ROYAL ARTILLERY.
Head Quarters, Ahmedabad.

| | |
|---|---|
| D Battery | Kirrkee. |
| E Battery | Ahmedabad. |
| F Battery | Deesa. |

18TH BRIGADE ROYAL ARTILLERY.
Head Quarters, Kurrachee.

| | |
|---|---|
| A Battery | Hyderabad. |
| B Battery | Sholapoor. |
| C Battery | Kurrachee. |
| D Battery | Neemuch. |
| E Battery | Belgaum. |
| F Battery | Kirkee. |
| G Battery | Baroda. |

21ST BRIGADE ROYAL ARTILLERY.
Head Quarters, Mhow.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 Battery | Mhow. |
| B Battery | Mhow. |
| 3 Battery | Belgaum. |
| 4 Battery | Poona. |
| 5 Battery | Aden. |
| 6 Battery | Kirkee. |
| 7 Battery | Aden. |

LOCAL ARLILLERY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Details | Kurrachee. |

GOLUNDAUZE ARLILLERY.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 Company | Aden. |
| 3 Company | Rajkote. |
| 4 Company | Malligaum. |

ROYAL BOMBAY ENGINEERS.
Head Quarters, Poona.

SAPPERS AND MINERS.
Head Quarters, Poona.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1st Company | Mhow. |
| 2nd Company | Carwar. |
| 3rd Company | Carwar. |
| 4th Company | Aden. |
| 5th Company | Aden. |

INFANTRY.

| | |
|---|---|
| 4th (King's Own) Regt. 1st Battalion | Poona. |
| 28th (North Gloucestershire) Regt. of Foot | Nusseerabad. |
| Detachment | Ajmeer. |
| 33rd (Duke of Wellington's) Regt. | Poona. |
| Detachment | Asseerghur. |
| 44th (East Essex) Regt. of Foot | Belgaum. |
| 56th (West Essex) Regt. of Foot | Deesa. |
| Detachment | Mount Aboo. |
| 72nd (The Duke of Albany's Own Highlander's) Regt. of Foot | Mhow. |
| Detachment | Indore. |
| 95th (The Derbyshire) Regt. | Hydrabad. |
| Wing | Aden. |
| 103rd Royal Bombay (Fus.) | Bombay. |
| Detachment | Sattara. |
| 106th Regt. of Foot (Bombay Light Infantry) | Neemuch. |
| 109th Regt. of Foot (Bombay Infantry | Kurrachee. |

NATIVE.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1st Regt. (Grenadiers) | Bhooj. |
| 2nd Regt. " | Belgaum. |
| 3rd Regt. | Malligaum. |
| Detachment | Tanna. |
| 4th Regiment (Rifles) | Mhow. |
| Detachment | Indore. |
| 5th do. Light | Belgaum. |
| Detachment | Shanghai. |
| 6th Regt. | Dhoolia. |
| Detachment | Asseerghur. |
| 7th Regt. | Poona. |
| 8th do. | Neemuch. |
| 9th do. | Mhow. |
| 10th do. | Poona. |
| 11th do. | Deesa. |
| 12th do. | Surat and Broach. |
| 13th do. | Ahmedabad. |
| 14th do. | Ahmednuggur. |
| 15th do. | Aden. |
| Detachment | Perim. |
| 16th do. | Rajkote. |
| Detachment | Dwarka. |
| 17th Regt. | Nusseerabad. |
| 18th do. | Bombay. |
| 19th do. | Mehidpore. |
| Wing | Augur. |
| 20th Regiment | Ahmedabad. |
| 21st Regt. N. I. or Marine Battalion | Bombay. |
| 22nd Regt. | China. |
| Depôt | Ahmednuggur. |
| 23rd do. (Light) | Kurrachee. |
| 24th do. | Dharwar. |
| Detachment | Vingorla. |
| 25th do. (Light) | Sholapore. |
| 26th do. | Kolapore. |
| 27th do. N. I. or 1st Belooch Regiment | Hydrabad. |
| 28th do. | Baroda |
| 29th do. N. I. or 2nd Belooch Regiment | China. |
| Depot | Hydrabad. |
| 30th Regt. N. I. or Jacob's Rifle Regt. | Jacobabad. |

SANITARIA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ghizree.—Mount Aboo. | Poorundhur. |
| Salabut Khan's Tomb | Ahmednuggur. |

## Naval.

### MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 15th October 1863.

No. 59 of .—The following temporary arrangements and appointments are confirmed:—

By Captain J. W. Young, C. B. Superintendent of Bombay Marine.

The undermentioned Engineers proceeding on duty to Calcutta by the P. and O. Company's Steam Ship "Behar," to be accommodated with a 2nd Class passage from the 14th September 1863:—

Mr. G. W. Homer, 2nd Class, W. Freckleton, 2nd Class, Jamsetjee Manockjee, 3rd Class, Naval-trained, L. Rebeiro, 3rd Class, Naval-trained and Rustomjee Cursetjee, 3rd Class Naval-trained.

Lieut. Hewett, Commanding the "Hugh Rose," performed the duties of Store Accountant of that vessel from the 17th July to 14th September 1863.

Lieut. Hewett, Commanding the Gun Boat "Clyde." to be Store Accountant of that vessel from the 15th September.

Lieut. Dawkings, in charge of the "Semiramis" proceeding to Port Blair for the purpose of assuming Command of the Naval Brigade, to be accommodated with a passage by the P. and O. Company's Steam Vessel proceeding to Calcutta, from the 28th September 1863.

Mr. C. H. Brown, Acting, Master, received Command of the Indian Naval Brigade from Lieut. Fendall on the 20th August 1863.

The Commander, Officers, and Crew of the "Hugh Rose," were transferred to the "Clyde" on the 14th September 1863.

Bombay Castle, 19th October 1863.

No. 60.—The following accounts of the vessels of the Bombay Marine are to be rendered to the Marine Examiner:—

ON SHIPPING A CREW WHEN THE VESSEL IS FIRST FITTED OUT.

A Muster Roll of the of the name and rating of every person on board.

MONTHLY.

A Casualty Roll of Discharges, Deaths, and Transfers.

A Statement of the Advances taken up and of the sum total paid to the Crew on account of pay.

(The Pay Abstract will be prepared in the Office of the Examiner.)

Receipts for sums paid for Stores, Provisions, Pilotage, and other Contingencies.

These must be signed by a witness to payment. (The Contingent Bill will be prepared in the Office of the Examiner.)

QUARTERLY.
Provision Accounts.
Coal Accounts.

The Provision Accounts to be furnished as heretofore with the exception of the Victualling Book, for which a Statement showing the daily expenditure of Provisions on board is to be substituted. (The Form of Statement will be supplied by the Examiner.)

The allowances of eighths and savings are abolished.

The Coal Accounts to be the same as at present used, and to show the place and date of receipt and expenditure and the duty the vessel may be engaged on.

ANNUALLY.

Pursers, Warrant Officers and Engineers' Store Accounts, in the froms now in use.

Inventory of all Stores, &c. remaining on board the 31st March of each year.

A Statement will be framed monthly in the office of the Examiner, and forwarded to Commanders of vessels showing how the Cash Accounts have been adjusted, and the Balance standing to the debit of each Commander.

Accounts and Returns hitherto rendered and not mentioned above are to be continued.

### SQUADRON ORDER.

BY CAPTAIN J. W. YOUNG C.B.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay Marine, 22nd October 1863.

The Paymaster of the Floating Batteries is directed to provision the crew of the *Satillite* from this day inclusive.

## Civil

UDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Azum Nurbharam Rugonathdass in appointed Government Pleader and public Prosecutor in the Court of the Judge and Session Judge of Ahmedabad.

Azum Hurdeoram Anoopram is appointed Public Prosecutor in the Court of the Assistant Session Judge of Ahmedabad.

The Honerable the Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature have sanctioned the adjournment, for three weeks, of the Court of Small Causes at Poona from the 19th instant.

The Honorable the Chief Justice of the High Court has been pleased to grant leavé of absence to England for six months, from the 14th instant, on urgent private affairs, to Mr. A. R. Scoble, Clerk of the Crown, and to appoint Mr. L. H. Bayley to act for M. Scoble during that period.

Mr. W. M. Salmon, Extra First Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Ahmednuggur, is invested with the full powers of a magistrate in that District from the 12th instant.

The following Subordinate Officer in the Punch Mahals of the Rewa Kanta Agency is invested with the powers specified opposite his name:

Captain G. F. Hayward, Acting Assistant Political Agent, —District Magistrate.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The following Despatch from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India, No. 96, dated 7th ultimo, is published:—

Financial.—No. 96.

INDIA OFFICE.
*London 7th Sept.* 1863.

To HIS EXCELLENCY the HONORABLE the GOVERNOR in COUNCIL, Bombay.

SIR,

Messrs. J. E, Oliphant and J. R. Morgan have been permitted to return to their duty on your Civil Establishment the latter gentlemen by the Steamer of the 27th October next, without prejudice to his appointment.

2. Mr. N. Daniell, C. S., has been granted an extension of leave for six months on sick Certificate.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The underterminationed Non-Commissioned Officers are appointed Probationary Assistant Overseers in the public Works Department:—

Serjeants T. Mumford, H. W. Smith, A. Banks,

The appointments of Lieutenants G. E. Simpson, of the 25th Regiment N. L. I., and E Cunningham, of the 7th Regiment N. I., to be Probationary Assistant Engineers, notified on the 14th January last, are cancelled from the date of this Order.

## Government Notification.

### REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

THE following Extract from the proceedings of this Government is published for general information:—

"No. 3637.

*Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Bombay in the Revenue Department, dated the 7th Oct.* 1863.

Read the following letter from Mr. W. Hart, Revenue Commissioner, S. D., to the Secretary to Government, No. 3055, dated 18th September 1863:—

As Government have, by their Resolution in the Public Works Department on paragraph 2 of the Despatch from the Secretary of State for India, No. 19, dated 30th June 1863, decided that 'Karwar' is to be the name by which the new Capital of our most Southern Collectorate is to be designated in future, I would respectfully suggest that the name of the Collectorate itself may be made more appropriate than at present

While this Collectorate belonged to the Madras Presidency there was not any very great incongruity in calling it *North* Canara, but as it is now the most Southern of our Canarese Districts, the omission of the word 'North' from the designation of the Collectorate seems desirable for the sake both of consistency and convenience.

RESOLUTION.—Sanctioned.

Ordered that copies of the above be forwarded to—
The REVENUE COMMISSIONER, S.D., and
All the DEPARTMENTS of the SECRETARIAT.

A. D. ROBERTSON,
Secretary to Government."

By order,
A. D. ROBERTSON,
Secretary to Goverement.

Bombay Castle, 17th October 1863.

## Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

BIRTH.

On the 18th October, at Dhoolia, the wife of C. M. Hogg, Esquire, Bombay Civil Service, prematurely of a son, who survived his birth a few hours only.

DEATHS.

On the morning of the 22nd October 1863, in the Fort, Mr. John Gunn, of the Mint, aged 61 years, deeply regretted by his relations and friends.

On the 22nd October, at the "Retreat," Byculla, Albert Edward, infant child of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. T. Brown.

On the 12th October, at Negapatam, Rachel, the beloved wife of Mr. D. D. Stoner.

On the 19th instant, at Dhoolia, Mary, the beloved wife of C. M. Hogg, Esq., Bombay Civil Service.

## Letters to the Editor.

### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY CARTING CONTRACT.

SIR,—I have the pleasure to send you, for insertion in your next issue, copy of a letter marked A, addressed to the Bombay Committee of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway; together with copy of letter marked B, from the Committee in reply. J. LOWE.

Late acting Traffic Manager G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, 22nd October 1863.

A.

W. R. HOARE, ESQ.,
*Secretary, &c.,*
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose an article taken from the *Bombay Saturday Review* of the 17th inst., which I will ask you to be good enough to bring before the notice of the Committee at their next meeting.

The Committee will observe, that the last paragraph, notwithstanding my letter published in the *Times of India* of the 14th inst., in reply to an article in the *Gazette* of the 9th reflects very seriously upon my character while acting Traffic Manager of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

I had hoped that reply, full and complete as it was, and uncontradicted by the Committee, would have been sufficient to have prevented any further insinuations. But as the desired effect has not been produced, I have now to ask the Committee to say in reply to this letter, whether I suggested in any way whatever, and either before or after the Company's advertisement for tenders, the rate to be paid to the carting contractor.

If I could by any means have avoided applying to the Committee, I would have done so; but I am sure the Committee will be the last to allow one who served them so long and so recently, to remain undersuch an unjust suspicion.

I may observe it is my intention to publish this letter as well as the Committee's reply.

Soliciting the favor of an early answer.—I have the honor to be, &c. J. LOWE.

Bombay, 19th October 1863.

B.
No. 4101 OF 1863.

J. LOWE, ESQ.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 19th instant, and in reply thereto, to state that the seven tenders for the Cartage Contract in Bombay, which were sent in, in reply to the Committee's advertisement of the 6th August last, were received sealed by the Committee, and opened by the Chairman at a meeting at which you were not present, and that Messrs. Callianjee Sewjee & Co.'s tender was, after consideration, accepted, without any reference whatever to you.—I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

G. A. BARNETT,
Assistant Secretary.

Bombay, G. I. P. Railway Secretary's Office, 22nd October 1863.

## Post Office Notices.

### OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail per P. & O. Company's Steamer *Malta*, will be closed on THURSDAY, the 29th October 1863, at 7 o'clock A.M. An After-Packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

POSTAGE:—

| | *Via Marseilles.* | *Via Southampton.* |
|---|---|---|
| Weight under ½ ounce | Rs. 0 6 8 | Rs. 0 4 0 |
| " 1 " | " 0 13 4 | " 0 8 0 |
| " 2 " | " 1 10 8 | " 1 0 0 |
| " 3 " | " 2 8 0 | " 1 8 0 |

### CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Co.'s Steamer *Orissa*, will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 28th October 1863, at 6 o'clock P.M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 29th idem.

Letters, &c. for Australia will be despatched by this opportunity.

### ZANZIBAR MAIL.

A Mail for Zanzibar will be made up at this Office and despatched *via* Aden by the last Overland Steamer of each month. The usual Steam postage must be prepaid.

### MAILS TO MUSCAT, VIA KURRACHEE.

Mails from Bombay for Muscat will in future be sent *via* Kurrachee by the Mid-monthly and other Steamers to that place, and thence forwarded by Bugla to Muscat, when Steamers are not available.

### MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SCINDE.

The Mails for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer, *Penang*, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

### MAILS FOR COLOMBO.

The Mails for Colombo, Singapore and Hongkong, per Steamer *Bombay Castle*, will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant.

### MAILS FOR RUTNAGHERRY.

The Mails for Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Karwar (late Sudashewghur), Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, and Cochin, per Steamer *Mahoraj*, will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 o'clock P.M.

### PERSIAN GULF MAILS.

Letters, &c., for the PERSIAN GULF, will be sent by Steamers, and not by Ship or Bugla. Should, however, parties desire their letters, &c., to be despatched by the latter they must be so superscribed when they will be so sent.

### CALENDAR—OCTOBER.—1863.

Full Moon......Monday 26d. 10h. 46.5m. P.M.

| Days. | Date. | Sundays, Festivals, &c. | Sun Rises | Sun Sets | High Water Bombay Harbour Morn. | Even. | Evening Gun-Fire |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | |
| Fri. | 23 | Jupiter rises at 6.11. | 5 58 | 5 31 | 8 14 | 8 45 | Date 21st October. Time—8h. 8m. 25s.2. |
| Sat. | 24 | Jupiter sets at 5.41. | 5 58 | 5 31 | 9 10 | 9 12 | |
| Sun. | 25 | 21st Sunday after Trinity. | 5 59 | 5 30 | 9 37 | 10 2 | |
| Mon. | 26 | Saturn rises at 4.11. | 5 59 | 5 29 | 10 25 | 10 48 | |
| Tues. | 27 | Saturn sets at 4h.9m. | 5 59 | 5 29 | 11 8 | 11 29 | |
| Wed. | 28 | St. Simon & St. Jude. | 5 60 | 5 28 | 11 48 | 0 7 | |
| Thur. | 29 | | 6 0 | 5 28 | 0 25 | 0 44 | |

### CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

*Friday 23rd.*—Battle of Edgehill, 1642.—Battle of Cutterah with the Rohillas, 1794.—Battle of Balaklava, 1854.
*Saturday 24th.*—Peace of Westphalia, 1648.—Mansion House founded, 1739.
*Sunday 25th.*—Battle of Agincourt, 1415.—George II. died, 1760.
*Monday 26th.*—Battle of Bittoorah, 1794.
*Tuesday 27th.*—Cuba discovered, 1492.—Michael Servetus burnt, 1553.
*Wednesday 28th.*—Hurricane at Coringa and Masulipatam, 1800.
*Thursday 29th.*—Sir Walter Raleigh beheaded, 1618.

### LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ADEN | Oct. 4 | KURRACHEE | Oct. 14 |
| AGRA | Oct. 10 | LAHORE | Oct. 10 |
| ALLAHABAD | Oct. 8 | LONDON | Sept. 18 |
| AUSTRALIA | Mar 25 | MAURITIUS | Aug. 6 |
| ALEXANDRIA | Sept. 22 | MADRAS | Oct. 17 |
| BANGALORE | Oct. 16 | MALTA | Sept. 24 |
| COCHIN | Oct. 10 | MEERUT | Oct. 16 |
| CALCUTTA | Oct. 13 | OUDH | Oct. 14 |
| CAPE | Aug 3 | PUNJAUB | Sept. 30 |
| CEYLON | Oct. 1 | PENANG | Sept. 20 |
| DELHI | Oct. 15 | RANGOON | Sept. 18 |
| FRANCE | Sept. 20 | SUEZ | Sept. 27 |
| HONGKONG | Sept. 11 | SINGAPORE | Sept. 16 |

### NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

G. B. B.—We are sorry we cannot insert your letter, it is too long, and of too personal and controversial a character for our columns.


### THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1864.

THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.

*The Publisher of the above work, anxious to maintain and extend its reputation as a reliable book of reference, solicits the co-operation of the public in attaining that end.*

*Gentlemen whose names were omitted or incorrectly inserted last year, and Gentlemen newly arrived, will render us a service by forwarding their names and professions, together with the No. and name of the Street, or other description of the locality in which they reside, for insertion in the List of Inhabitants.*

Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.



THE
Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1863.


OUR official people are busy about little things. The Bombay Government under the order of Sir Charles Wood,—good cause being also shewn otherwise,—changed a few weeks ago, the name of *Sedasheghur* to *Karwar*. Now Mr. Hart the Revenue Commissioner for the Southern Division, proposes the name of the province, of which *Karwar* is the capital, to be partially changed also. In a letter to Government, he says "while this Collectorate belonged to the Madras Presidency there was not any very great incongruity in calling it *North Canara*, but as it is now the most Southern of our Canarese Districts the omission of the word 'North' from the designation of the Collectorate seems desirable for the sake of both consistency and convenience," and the Government has sanctioned Mr. Hart's proposition accordingly.

We do not seem to gain much in what is appropriate, or convenient, by the change that has been made. Were there only one province of Canara of course it would have been all very proper to have adopted Mr. Hart's suggestion; but there are two Canaras, the Southern portion of the province being subject to the Madras Government, and the Northern portion subject to the Government of Bombay, and public convenience is poorly served by merely omitting the word 'North,' when Bombay *Canara* is in any way referred to. Why not have called, if there must be a change, the whole of the territory under Bombay, by the name of the capital, *Karwar*,—just as we designate the Belgaum, Dharwar and other Collectorates, by the name of the principal town in the districts which form them?

If the name of *South Canara* is kept up by the Madras Government for the portion of the territory which belongs to it, the incongruity and inconvenience of the recent change, will be greater than it was, before a change was made.

IT seems pretty evident, from the recently published report of the Telegraph to India Company, that all hopes of telegraphic communication between England and India via the Red Sea, must now be abandoned. The worthless condition of the portions of the old Red Sea cable that were here and there picked up, and the forced relinquishment of the restored portion in the Gulf of Suez six months ago, on the refusal of the P. and O. Company to permit their vessels to call at Jubal, led Sir Macdonald Stephenson reluctantly to give up the scheme he was, for some twelve months, quite sanguine of seeing in working order from Kurrachee to Suez, before the end of March last. Sir Charles Wood, very properly in our opinion, refused to permit Sir Macdonald Stephenson, notwithstanding his pathetic appeal on the score of having been the original projector, to have anything to do with the making of the Persian Gulf line, to the completion of which, England and India are now so eagerly looking forward. His only chance of having a finger in the pie at all, is in a very indirect way, viz. by means of the proposed Syrian Telegraph Company, which proposes to construct a land telegraph from Alexandria to El Arish and thus get in connexion with the Turkish line to Bagdad. Meantime the Telegraph to India Company have managed well with their short line from Alexandria to Suez, leased to Glass, Elliot and Co. (also the lessees of the Malta and Alexandria line from the English Government) on such favorable terms as to enable the Directors to pay the shareholders five per cent for their money.

The brief report of the Company refers to the recent accident to the Malta and Alexandria line which we are told. "Interrupted the traffic for a few weeks, but the cable has been thoroughly repaired and continues to work most satisfactorily. There is no reason to fear a recurrence of this failure, and the Directors have every confidence that the shareholders will continue to receive interest on the capital for the remainder of the lease, by which time the result of the working of the Persian Gulf line will have been fully developed."

WE called attention to the subject of Tea-planting in India on two recent occasions, when analysing the reports of Dr. Jameson the Superintendent of the Government Tea-plantations in the North Western Provinces, and the Punjab. A writer in the *Delhi Gazette* designating himself a "Tea-planter," calls in question the accuracy of Dr. Jameson's reports as regards their financial value, and hints at their looseness in other respects.

The pith of his objections are given in the following extract:—

"If the Government desires to exhibit the real financial condition of these factories, it has only to supply the following information:—
1.—Expenditure on Capital up to 30th April 1862, .. X.
2.—Expenditure on Establishment, &c., .. Y.
3.—Income from sale of tea, &c., .. Z.
and adding to that a statement of when the work was commenced, so that we may be able to calculate for the loss or gain of interest on the capital, the whole statement would be then complete. Why is not this done? If, as I believe, the statement would show that there had been a loss to the Government, it could then fairly bring in all the advantages arising from the introduction of tea planting as a set off against the loss. The state of the case would be clearly before it and the public. This is the actual financial statement. So much seed has been distributed—so many seedlings. The whole matter would be straight-forward and clear."

We think there is a misapprehension on the part of this Tea-planter of the purpose and character of Dr. Jameson's reports. The statements he gave of the out-turn of tea, and seeds and seedlings, for each particular year specified in the reports there is not the least reason to doubt, were perfectly accurate as far as they went, and served completely the purpose for which they were published, viz. to enable the public to form some opinion of what the Government had done, in its series of experiments carried on for years, to introduce so valuable a product as part of the staple agricultural industry in vast tracts of territory in the Northern, and North East parts of India, which were previously covered with jungle.

Dr. Jameson's reports show conclusively that tea can be cultivated in India at a profit, and the numerous plantations in the hands of private planters and small companies scattered over the districts we have mentioned afford ample proof of this. It was not intended that Government should do more than show that tea could be profitably cultivated, and afford at the same time facilities for private persons entering on the cultivation, aided by experiments in the culture and the manufacture, such as only the resources of Government could afford to provide. But the Government experiments have done all this and much more, and one fails to see any worthy object in the planters, after participating so largely in their benefits, now falling foul of the Superintendent for producing highly-coloured reports.

If the Government plantations had never paid their expenses we do not see on what ground planters or any other persons could complain. They have conferred great benefits on the country, which would have been cheaply purchased at a far greater expense than these plantations have ever cost. But it is gratifying to know, that these benefits have been conferred on the country without any pecuniary loss; a point which no unthankful carpings will be able, effectually to dispute. Dr. Jameson seems anxious, that the tea-plantations which he has tended so carefully and successfully, should now pass into private hands; the English and Indian public being meanwhile well warned on the subject, that the best terms may be obtained when they are disposed of. We do not quarrel with this decision in a general way, though we consider Dr. Jameson's proposals rather hasty than otherwise.

We shall only now take occasion to repeat a statement we have made before,—that we trust the Bombay Government, will bestir itself, and take steps to introduce tea-cultivation in this Presidency without loss of time; and before the advantageous opportunity which Dr. Jameson's plantations offer, shall have completely passed away.

## LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(*By Electric Telegraph.*)

MADRAS, *22nd Oct.*, 6-30 A.M.

Steamer *Kurrachee* from Calcutta and Northern ports anchored.

### MADRAS.

*21st Oct.*, 4-25 P.M.

Securities Five-and-a-half, sixteen to sixteen and a half premium.
Fives, six and a half premium.
Fours, three discount
Document Bills, two shillings one and one eighth of a penny.
Freight, dead weight thiry-two shillings and six pence.
Cotton sixty-five shillings.
Interest on Loans, advanced one per cent.
Money Market, less easy.
Forty inch Grey Shirtings, seven pounds, rupees eleven and four annas.
Number forty Mule Twist, good seconds per bundle, rupees eight and annas twelve.

### LOCAL.

ASSISTANT SURGEON J. T. MACKENZIE is appointed to act as Professor of Anatomy and Physiolgy and Curator of the Museum in the Grant Medical College during the absence of Dr. H. V. Carter.

MR. W. H. NEWMAN, of the Civil Service, has been appointed a Municipal Commissioner for the town of Tanna.

BY an Order by the Governor of Bombay in Council, the Collectorate of *North Canara*, will, in future, be called *Canara* only.

MR. E. JAMES MARTINNANT, assisted by a Glee Club, and by the Band of H. M.'s 18th Regiment N. I., will give a Vocal and Instrumental Concert, at the Grant Road Theatre, on Friday evening next the 30th instant.

HIGH COURT.—The Appellate Side of the High Court was opened yesterday, when some appeals on crimina cases were disposed of by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Forbes, Mr. Justice Erskine and Mr. Justice Westropp.

A CASE FOR THE SESSIONS.—Moideen Immam and Peeroo Vullee, who have been imprisoned in the House of Correction some fifteen times, were yesterday committed by His Worship the Acting Senior Magistrate of Police to take their trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of stealing two rupees and fourteen annas, the property of one Hormusjee Muncherjee.

PARSEE LIBERALITY.—We are glad to learn that Mr. Heerjee Jehanghir Readymoney, brother of our well-known townsman Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghir Readymoney, has very liberally assisted the poor sufferers by the late fire at the Gowallia Tank, most of whom are cooly labourers, by giving to the owner of each hut a sum of Rs. 25 and two copper pots, and to each of the tenants of the huts the sum of Rs. 15.

WE understand that after a searching examination, Mr. E. Leggett, Articled Clerk to Mr. Leggett, solicitor, has been found qualified to practise as Attorney and Solicitor of the High Court of Judicature. The examiners appointed by the Chief Justice to conduct the examination were Mr. George Taylor, Barrister-at-Law, Mr. S. Compton, Prothonatory, and Dr. R. A. Dallas, Solicitor.

PROGRAMME of music to be played by the Band of H. M.'s 18th Regiment N. I., at the Band Stand this evening:—
MARCH "The Scoth Fusilier."...*Boose.*
OVERTURE "Barbier De Seville."*Rossini.*
WALTZ "Ruy Blas."............*Musgrave.*
SELECTION ARIA from the Opera of "La Traviata."..............*Verdi.*
QUADRILLE "Motor."............*Strauss.*
GALOP "Spirit of the Ball."......*Lord Otho Fitzgerald.*
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

HARBOUR AND PILOTAGE BOARD FOR BOMBAY.—His Excellency the Governor in Council has appointed the following gentlemen to constitute a Board, to be called the Bombay Harbour and Pilotage Board, one of whom has been selected by the Firm Acting as Lloyds' Agent in Bombay, and another by the Chamber of Commerce, viz:—Captain Young, C.B., Henry Foreman, Esquire, Augustus Karl Gumpert, Esq. selected by the Chamber of Commerce, and Andrew Grant, Esq., selected by Messrs. Campbell, Mitchell, and Co. Lloyd's Agents in Bombay.

THE SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, gave their last public performance in Bombay on Wednesday evening last, when notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, a highly respectable and numerous audience attended. The entertainment, was highly pleasing and successful, and the whole company seemed to out-do their former performances. Dave Carson introduced into his song, *The Whole Hog or None*, many gratifying illusions to the munificence of our Parsee fellow townsmen, more especially that of Cowasjee Jehangeer, Esq., tracing his acts of munificence for fifteen years back, and was much applauded throughout. His delineation of the *Blue tailed fly*, and his impersonation of the characters of *Aunty Smith* and *the Intelligent Youth*, surpassed if possible, his former performances, and the whole company were kept in one continued roar of laughter by his oddities. We are informed that their services have been engaged by some Parsee gentlemen, for the purpose of giving the children of the Byculla Schools, an opportunity of witnessing their performances, before their departure from Bombay, on the 28th instant.

MR. BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS' SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIP.

From the Hon'ble H. L. Anderson, Chief Secretary to Government.

To the Acting University Registrar.

Educational Department, dated 19th October 1863.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter with enclosures, dated the 1st instant No. 96 relative to the munificent offer made by Mr. Bhugwandass Purshotumdass, to contribute the sum of Rupees (10,000) ten thousand for the establishment of a Sanskrit Scholarship in the Bombay University, and to inform you that the regulations for the administration of this endowment, submitted with your letter, are approved by the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

2. I am at the same time desired to state that the liberality of Mr. Bhugwandass Purshotumdass is most creditable to him, and very gratifying to Government. I have, &c.,

H. L. ANDERSON.
*Chief Secretary.*

WEATHER REPORT.

*At 9 hours of the 22nd October* 1863.

BROACH.—Fine, light S. E wind.
BULSAR.—Heavy and threatening clouds.
CANNANORE.—Fair.
GOA.—Fair, light easterly wind.
KOLAPCRE.—Cloudy, light S. E.
KURRACHEE.—Fair and calm.
MADRAS.—Calm, and drizzling. Ther. 79. Bar. 30.19.
SURAT.—Sultry.

### THE AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF WESTERN INDIA.

PROCEEDINGS of the Meeting of the Committee of the Agri-Horticultural Society of Western India, held at the Victoria Gardens on Thursday the 1st October, at 5½ P. M.

H. J. Giraud, Esq., M. D. Vice-President in the chair.

The minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The following is the list of Members elected during August and September and at the Meeting:—

Captain H. Watson, David Sassoon Esq., E. D. Sassoon, Esq., A.D. Sassoon, Esq., A.M. Gubbay, Esq., the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Newton, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Esq., W. B. Fellows, Esq., Pestonjee Framjee Cama, Esq., Camajee Pestonjee Cama, Esq., Manockjee Sorabjee Ashburner, Esq. Burjorjee Sorabjee Ashburner, Esq., Shapurjee Nowrojee Poocha, Esq.

The following Inward letters read:—

1. From the Collector of Municipal Taxes, No. 60 of 1863. Resolved that the Secretary apply to the Municipal Commissioners for exemption from House Tax.

2. The Government letter No. 3140, of 17th September 1863.

3. Mr. Bomanjee Framjee Cama's letter, dated the 25th September 1863, on the same subject.

4. A note from Mr. Inverarity and telegram from Mr. Robertson on the same subject. Resolved that the Secretary hand on Mr. Bomanjee Framjee Cama's letter to Government, and represent that the Society consider the exchange to have been effected, and also the importance of the Society obtaining Mr. B. F. Cama's property on the Parel Road for Garden frontage.

5. A letter from Mr. Lack, Garden Superintendent, resigning his appointment.

6 and 7. Letters from Colonel H. J. Barr on the same subject. Resolved that Mr. Lack be presented with a gratuity of one month's pay and that the amount of his pension be determined at the next meeting.

8. A letter from Colonel Barr resigning the Vice-Presidentship.

Resolved that the Secretary inform Colonel Barr of the Society's regret at his resignation. Mr. Spencer Compton was then elected Vice-President *vice* Colonel Barr, and Mr. David Sassoon a member of the Committee *vice* Mr. Compton.

The Secretary then read the following Garden Report for August and September:—

"During the month of August nothing was done in the garden beyond keeping it weeded. In September regular operations were recommenced.

My experience of the past monsoon has led me to ignore the monsoon as a separate season, for the future. The rain is so heavy that it is impossible to attempt monsoon borders. All that can be done is to prevent the garden becoming a jungle. Moreover of the flowers that can be used in borders, only two species can be said to be peculiar to the monsoon. Henceforth therefore we shall have to provide for the cold and hot seasons only. The sowing of annuals can be commenced in August and the borders can be kept up to the break of the monsoon. The garden was generally manured first before the rains, and also during the first break of the rains, and again during the last month.

During the past month the ornamental border behind the Museum, has been nearly brought to completion. It is 400 feet long and 100 feet broad, and in the centre it consists of 16 beds in a circle, and on each side of four large square beds. The whole border is devoted to exotics which have become thoroughly naturalized, like the *Hibiscus Rosa-sinensis* and *Bendee*. Except in the circular parterre they are arranged according to their native countries. In the north squares one is occupied by Australian plants, one by Chinese and Japanese, one by plants of the Eastern Archipelago and one with plants from Eastern Africa and its isles. In the south squares, one is filled with Mediterranean plants, one with North American and West Indian plants, and two with South American plants. Strange to say these exotics are the most common trees, shrubs and herbaceous plants (even weeds), of the island of Bombay and of our great military stations, and they include the commonest pulse and cereal grains, and fruits and vegetables cultivated in India. Some have been known here for hundreds of years and none of them have been introduced less than thirty years. They were probably introduced at hap-hazard and have been selected in the Darwinian way out of thousands that have failed. They have a practical lesson therefore for the Society; namely that we must direct our systematic efforts to the importation of plants from Mexico, the West Indies, South America, Western Africa, Eastern Asia, and the Eastern Archipelago. The circular parterre is simply filled with sixteen of the brightest exotics, annuals and perennials, that have become naturalized in Western India. The completion of the roads by laying on sand and binding their edges with metal was commenced last month.

A Gate-way has been made at the back of the garden, for the entrance of carts with manure, sand, and earth. The small roads in the nurseries are being made of masonry.

The last monsoon was a full average fall, and has proved that the drainage of the gardens is satisfactory, and that the roads have been properly constructed. Before next rains however, I hope the Society may be able to pay for turning the drainage of the Mount Estate which is now carried off by the garden, into the South Mount Road.

Seeds and plants presented,—

Sept. 15. 7 species of Orchids from China, by F. F. Lidderdale, Esq.

Sept. 17. 80 packets of flower seeds from the Government Gardens, Ootacamund.

24 packets of forest seeds from N. A. Dalzell, Esq., M.A.

1 Dalbirgia Scandens, 1 Hoya Pallida, 1 Bulb (unknown,) by the Hon'ble Mr. Newton.

BENEFACTIONS.

The Hon'ble Jugonnathjee Sunkersett, 1 Teakwood Bench, Rs. 100.

A friend through Mr. Munguldass Nuthoobhoy, 2 Teakwood Benches painted, Rs. 50 each.

Messrs. David Sassoon, E. D. and A. D. Sassoon, and A. M. Gubbay, 8 Teakwood Benches.

Mr. Gooljee Boetram, Broker to Messrs. David Sassoon & Co., 2 Teakwood Benches.

Mr. Venayekrao Jugonnathjee, 1 Blackwood Bench Rs. 50.

Mr. Kulliandas Mohundas 1 do. do.

Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghirjee 2 first class Drinking Fountains, Rs. 5,000.

Do. Do. 1 second class Fountain, Rs. 4,000.

The above have been ordered but are not yet ready.

No more benches are wanted.

A vote of thanks having then been passed to Dr. Giraud, the Meeting adjourned to the first Thursday in November.

GEORGE BIRDWOOD, Secretary to the Society.

### BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—*Thursday, 22nd Oct.*
(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

ASSAULT.—Jeremiah, Wilson, cook on board the British ship *Joshua*, was placed at the bar charged with assaulting Edward Mentor, steward of the said ship.

The prosecutor stated that on Tuesday last he had taken on board a piece of beef and a leg of mutton and gave it to the prisoner to cook. He saw the prisoner put the meat into a pot without washing it, whereupon he said "please to wash it," prisoner said "no," and he took up a saucepan and hove it at the prosecutor and struck him on his shoulders. After this the prisoner assaulted the steward.

John Conby, a seaman on board the ship materially confirmed the prosecutor's statement.

The prisoner urged in his defence that if the steward had not struck him about three weeks ago, there would have been no row on board the ship.

His Worship fined the prisoner in the sum of Rs. 3.

OBSTRUCTING A PUBLIC THOROUGHFARE.—A Mahomedan named Ismail Ali, was charged with obstructing the Khuruck Road, by keeping fifteen bales of piece goods thereon. The Magistrate fined the defendant in the sum of two rupees.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—A Bania named Curson Dewraz, was brought up charged with stealing a silver anklet, and a skull-cap from the person of a child named Manuck. It appeared that on the evening of Wednesday last about half-past five P.M. one Hurjeewandass Lall-

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

dass had the child under his arm, and he was standing at the Mombadevy Road. At the time the child had on his person the skull-cap and the anklet. Suddenly Hurjeewandass missed the stolen property and saw the prisoner in custody of the police. The policeman Soobar Jeyram stated that he observed the prisoner stealing the property from the person of the child.

His Worship found the prisoner guilty of the offence and sentenced him to be imprisoned for six months in the House of Correction with hard labour.

STEALING A GUNNY BAG.—Cheenia Hunmunta, was charged with stealing a gunny bag, of the value of eight annas, the property of one Tookaram Rowjee. The prosecutor is a dealer in spices and keeps his shop in the Fort. On Tuesday last he saw the bag safe in his shop, and shortly afterwards he missed it. He went running and saw the prisoner in custody of the police. The prisoner urged in his defence that the gunny bag was for a long time with him.

His Worship convicted the prisoner and sentenced him to be imprisoned for one month in the Common hail with hard labour.

## NEWS LETTER.

CAWNPORE, *October* 8.

SINCE I last wrote to you, we have had fine weather, interrupted only by a few slight showers. The heavy rains which closed last week ; closed suddenly. They have done very considerable damage to the farmers of cotton lands ; though I believe less than was expected. The pluviometer registered above five inches of fall on Friday night and Saturday.

The Maharajah Scindia was expected here by the morning train to-day, on a sudden visit to Cawnpore for the purpose (it is said) of bathing at Bithoor. All was in readiness for his reception at the railway station, but His Highness did not arrive ; and the guard presented arms to a (comparatively speaking) empty train. He will arrive to-morrow.

You will be surprised to here that the two informers, on whose depositions the pseudo-Nana farce was based have made themselves scare ; and now, when very particularly "wanted," cannot be found or in any way accounted for by the police. Rumours are afloat that have, it would appear, made Cawnpore too hot for them and that they have escaped just in time for their own safety. All connected with the matter is kept so jealously close by the authorities, that it is scarcely possible to come at any thing like authentic information ; but it is the popular belief that the informers in question had ends far deeper to serve, in what they have done, than Government, Colonel Davidson, or Mr. Forjett imagined. It is believed that in their chase after this man, who lies in our jail, and in the prosecution which resulted from their capture of him, they were very adroitly feeling the British pulse in behalf of certain real rebels at large, if indeed not in behalf of the Nana himself. It is thought that their object may perhaps have been intended to cover the retreat of the real emissaries of the Nana or his party, who are known to be busily plotting in the Deccan just before Gyapersaud started his false game nine months ago ; attracting Mr. Forjett's attention from the more important trail by putting his bounds on this insignificant scent. If either of these was their object, it has been well carried out. But what about the efficiency of the Police whose surveillance of very suspicious characters was so lax as to render the disappearance of these men, in this way, possible ?

The English in India may congratulate themselves on having escaped a tragedy which might have ended in results as horrible as those of Rudd. The matter has been (happily for all) compromised. The following are the facts. A young man named Jordan was, on Saturday last, called on to pay a small bill for gharry hire due to a Mr. Jones, who has a small stable. A syce was the bearer of the bill. It appears that, either from impertinence on the part of the man or from some other cause, Mr. Jordan had, or found cause of annoyance on its presentation, and high words occurred. Immediately afterwards Mr. Jordan went into the house returning with a gun loaded (with No. 5 or No. 6 shot) and fired ; shot taking effect, though not in any great quantity, about the face, shoulders, &c., of the syce. The alarm was instantly given ; and the wounded man was taken bleeding to the Civil Surgeon, where he charged Mr. Jordan with deliberately shooting at him. The man was seriously hurt and was removed to the hospital where, I believe, he is now lying. Mr. Jordon was forthwith arrested by the kotwali, who confined him to his house, placing a guard over him. But that same evening the guard was removed: bail having been accepted by the Magistrate of the district. The friends of the prisoner, during the next day, Sunday, paid the injured man a money consideration for the injuries done him ; and he was induced to declare his unwillingness to prosecute. It is declared that the gun was fired at some birds in a hedge close to where the syce was ; but a very few inches difference in the spot where the shot took effect would have made the occurrence a fatal one, which, to say the least, would have involved many painful doubts.

The station now begins to wear its "season" appearance. Cricket clubs, amateur theatricals, out-door exercises and pastimes, have all been resumed. Balls, and even pic-nics, are now ventured on, and no doubt, if the Maharajah Scindia makes any stay, there will be a gala day at the Horticultural gardens at Nawabgunge. No further news. I will send you, in due time, accounts of the Maharajah's public doings here.—*Englishman, Oct.* 13.

## SECULAR SERMONS AND HALF-CASTE-LITERATURE.

(*Mofussilite, Oct.* 16.)

WE live in an age of Secular Sermons. Every one believes himself a teacher. The spirit of the time is against unenlightened amusement. The most trifling articles are padded with knowledge and information bursts on the unsuspecting reader from the least like sources. Amusement and information have combined, and the result is a species of half-caste literature with all the worst features of either parent. You cannot have a laugh without being squirted and with facts, and you cannot imbibe statistics without being asked if you are amused. Not only is every pill gilded, but every piece of gilt has a pill within it. It is very right that books on various sciences should be written, as far as may be in a popular manner, but can no popular book or article be written without a smack at the various sciences? There is a time for everything, and the curse of Ernulfus on those who are bent on confounding the time for laughter with the time for learning.

Subject to this curse is McMillan's Competition Wallah. As long as that gentleman contented himself with writing admirable descriptions of an intelligent outsiders impressions of Indian scenes, the McMillan reading world was really very much amused. In his articles every one read what every one had felt, but no one had yet written. The articles were effective, because they were natural. The writer caught the points which most strike Europeans ; and he said just what every one had always wanted to say about them. But he has been unable to escape the epidemic. In his last letter, he cannot resist giving us his views on the mutiny, and explaining the morality of the opium trade. We have had gilt enough, and it is time to introduce the pill. The miserable and apparently incurable itch of teaching has assailed him. Or it may be, that because his identity has become known, he feels bound to shew that he is something more than a joker of jokes. But whatever the reason is he has donned the surplice, shaken off the follies of this world, and preach his first Secular Sermon. All that is peculiar to himself and new, all his admirable description, his humour and his power of observation have been laid aside and he has ascended with but scant preparation into the chair of social science. This dogmatising on points they cannot be expected to understand, is uncommon with youngster anywhere; but in India it is peculiarly prevalent. Having when they land no professional details to occupy them, no minor abuses to reform, no prolonged office work to disturb their attention, and no society to distract it, the ingenious youths of India devote themselves to expositions of the most troubled questions of the day,—questions which are either avoided by common consent, or puzzle the best men of the time, are discussed and solved with assurance if not with adequate success. Sometimes the point is the redemption of the Land Revenue. Education is a favorite theme. But the monopoly of opium is an irresistible one. It admits according as you treat it, either of sensational writing, or of cold scepticism ; and to the youthful mind one or other is sure to prove irresistible. Nobody of course profits much by these expositions ; but then they hurt nobody, they are better than billiards, and less dangerous than pig-sticking. A time, no doubt comes when the writer is ashamed of them ; but long before that they have been forgotten and forgiven. Something of this kind—the result of *strenua inertia* on an intelligent youngster—has led, we suppose, to the Wallah's third letter. But he tries to combine instruction with fun, after the manner of the age. Before it is too late we earnestly remonstrate with him. We sincerely remind him that we have books and blue books enough on the subject of education and opium. What we have not, however, is a graphic sketch of the Northern India of the present day. The Wallah shews evident symptoms in his letter of a belief that Bengal and Behar contain all the types of Indian life. We hope he will come further up country ; and leave off writing grandly. Delhi at least, no unworthy subject in itself, should have special attractions for him. If we want opium discussion, we know where to look for it. But amusement is not so easily found and we cannot dispense with it. The Wallah, in this letter, goes to what is called Mahommedan foundation, and hence manages to slip in his pill in the form of his ideas upon religious feeling. The moral is not expressly pointed ; but we take it to be that neglect of the religious feelings of the natives caused the rebellion of 1857. This, of course, is not proved ; but than the assumption admit of some very tall writing. If you wish to understand the causes of the rebellion you must search for inductively ; but that method allows little for senational paragraphs. Assume, however, a convenient principle, and declanation follows naturally. All who have looked into the subject are pretty well agreed that a long and complicated succession of events led up to that rebellion. It is needless to detail them here, but, it is very certain that want of toleration, or respect for the religious opinions of the native was not one of them. On the contrary. The respect we paid to the sepoy's faith was interpreted by him into respect for his strong right arm, and hurried on the catastrophe. But of course if you take that view you cannot write the following paragraph :—

"Time rolled on and the lesson (of Vellore) was forgotten, some few who smelt the hurricane in the air, raised their voices in warning, only to be taunted with credulity and timidity. The earnest expostulation of one to whom the latter taunt could hardly be applied, the victor of Meeanee, the Marius of India, (*sic*) were passed by with respectful neglect. Again recurred the same indication of a coming storm ; again the native soldier intreated their superiors not to put a force upon their conscience," (the old fallacy apparently, of the cartridges *causing* the rebellion) "again their request was treated as a crime. Then with the suddenness and fury of an Eastern tempest, burst forth the madness of superstition in all its horrors. In a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, many a pleasant English homestead was laid waste." And soon. The usual thing, about shocks, winds, tenderly natured ladies, little ones, jungles, armed to the teeth, husbands prepared to shoot their wives, and the rest of it. All this may command the benches of the Union, but it would ruin an Assistant's reputation. If the Wallah wishes to write, what ladies call, "beautifully," let him abandon his role of instructor; and if he prefers to instruct, let him give up the beautiful style. For ourselves, we prefer the beauty ; for it is more natural and it is not more trashy. But all this neither amusing nor instructive ; and except in the light of a secular sermon, it bores.

When he comes to the opium trade, however the Wallah rises to intelligent doubt. The impassioned, if somewhat misinformed evangelist of toleration has become the shrewed and sceptical men of business. We cannot follow all his remarks, but may observe that they tend to show the Government in a most agreeable and moral light. Not only does the monopoly not encourage, but it actually discourages the consumption of opium. So far from promoting vicious habits it has a direct tendency to restrain them. In a word, by making the luxury more expensive, it contracts the circle of consumers. This is plausible, but leaves the main question untouched, which is, whether the Government of this country should exhibit itself to an ignorant and sneering people, as so intimately connected with a disreputable trade. Government might make a monopoly of *εταιβαι*, and duly adjust the fees. Very possibly consumption would decrease. But the connection would be questionable, and savour of offence. Be this as it may, we are sick of the subject ; and those who are not, can get it up better, by going to McMillan. But McMillan might have told them a good deal which they are not likely to find elsewhere.

For the rest, the letter, when the writer is on his proper ground, is as usual amusing. And we certainly agree with him that the Stuart Mill would have been a match in the cradle for the most metaphysical Hindoo suckling. But we do hope that the Wallah will not be sensible, or impassioned, or sceptical again. He has an unexplored field before him. Why should he leave it to write fine ?

## VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.

(*Dacca News, October* 10.)

AN evil has come to our notice which, if the representation we have received of it be true, calls for immediate interference on the part of the authorities of the Educational Department. In our issue of June 27th, we published a letter the writer of which made the following statement :

'In the village communities, there is scarcely any individual whose charity does not flow (if it flow at all) in channels far different from that of education ; whom even an enlightened self-interest does not incite to view schools as something necessary for which it is their duty to spend money. After a year or so, the zeal of the promoters cools down, and the subscriptions are very languidly realized. The affairs of the school fall into confusion, the pay on the masters falls in arrears, and as a necessary consequence their duties are neglected. The managers, however, regularly send their statements, showing that the subscriptions have been realized and the Government aid is drawn month by month.'

Whether the educational authorities of Dacca or elsewhere ever thought it worth their while to enquire into the matter here complained of we cannot tell. We are inclined to think they took no notice of it. We have since then, however, received corroborative evidence on the subject, and the thing must be looked into, or the Government had better close its Grant-in-aid accounts altogether, and use the money for some better purpose. From all that we have heard, it would appear to be true, that the teachers of many of the aided schools are paid with an irregularity that amounts to dishonesty. The talookdars and other influential people of a given locality, stimulated into action by the deputy-inspector, agree to contribute a certain sum of money every month towards the support of a vernacular school. The proportion of aid that Government is likely to grant is calculated and applied for and granted the school opens with a mighty flourish of trumpets, and the Deputy Inspector feels as though he had won fresh laurels in the conflict against ignorance. The Normal School furnishes a teacher and for the first month, or two, every thing goes on swimmingly. After this, the decay of public interest becomes apparent. The Government grant is paid in punctually enough, but the native subscription fails, and the hard-worked teacher drag on from month to month without the pay that has been promised him. Of course nothing of this appears in the accounts of the school. Those accounts are made up correctly enough. On the credit side there is the Government grant, so much ; the contributions of Baboos so and so, and so and so much ; the fees and fines of the school, so much. And on the debit side, there stands the teachers salary in full, so much. The monthly statements thus drawn up the teacher is compelled to sign. His signature is equivalent to an acknowledgment that the has received his salary, and it deprives him of the power to protest against the wrong that is being done him. You may ask him why he consents to sign such false statements. His reply is that if he refuses, he is sure to lose his situation ; and his moral cowardice has so far betrayed him that he has deliberately deprived himself of the right to ask for his due. His signature is an acknowledgment that he has received his pay ; and though he may aver that he has not, he has no right to expect us to believe him.

This is what we have heard with respect to management of the sided schools of our villages. The Deputy Inspectors see these statements of accounts ; they are, as a rule, personally acquainted with the liberal contributors whose punctual payments speak volumes for the energy with which the cause of education is being propelled ; they also know, and are in communication with, the teachers who are being systematically wronged. Has the complaint we have brought to light never reached their ears ? Have they no suspicion of the true state of affairs ? It is all very well to blame the teachers themselves ; but we are not seeking to excuse them. It is in keeping with the want of integrity and moral courage betrayed by men whose only standard of virtue is expediency, slavishly to sign false accounts and justify their conduct by the fear of losing their situations ; but they pay the penalty of their cowardice by being kept out of their money for months and months, if they do not lose it altogether.

We want to know whether the complaints we have heard are true or not, and whether the Deputy Inspectors are aware of them ; and whether they have reported them to their official superiors.

## VICTOR HUGO.

(*Examiner, September* 12.)

*Victor Hugo : a Life related by one who has witnessed it ; including a Drama in Three Acts, entitled Inez de Castro, and other Unpublished Works.* Two Vols. W. H. Allen and Co.

WE learn from the preface to this memoir that the "witness" of Victor Hugo's life is the poet's *alter ego*—his wife; but the admission is also made, and it is, indeed, apparent in almost every page, that the work has undergone the revision of the poet himself. The form in which it is presented to the public was chosen, most likely, for the purpose of avoiding that constant obtrusion of "myself," which makes it difficult for a writer to tell all he knows without incurring the charge of excessive egotism. By the method here adopted, this dilemma is, to a certain extent, avoided, though it is quite evident that none but the subject of the memoir could have supplied the leading details. Be this as it may, the result is a full and true, though somewhat too particular account of the career of a very celebrated man, from the cradle to the prime of life,—the over-particularity consisting in the minuteness with which the events of the poet's childhood are narrated,—facts of greater interest to his own family than to the general public. For the rest, the biography is highly interesting.

Victor Hugo was the third child of Leopold Hugo, an officer in the French republican army, who, while yet only adjutant to his battalion, fell in love with Sophia Trebuchet, the clever but not handsome daughter of a royalist armourer of Nantes. Objections were made by the lady's father to the profession and politics of his future son-in-law, but these being overcome by feminine persuasion, the young couple, submitting unrepiningly to the exigencies of the hour, were married without any religious ceremony at the registry-office of Nantes,—M. Foucher, the registrar, a friend of the bridegroom, taking a wife at the same time, and agreeing to a compact, which, unlike most engagements of the kind, was afterwards fulfilled, that of their future children, a boy and a girl should eventually become man and wife. The predestined husband of the registrar's unborn daughter did not make his appearance in the world till the fourth year of Leopold Hugo's marriage, two brothers, Abel and Eugene having preceded him, but on the 6th Ventose, An X,—in plain English, Feb. 26, 1802,—he at last saw the light at Besancon, where his father was then quartered. Having already two boys, Madame Hugo had decided that her third child should be a girl, and bear the name of Victorine, but nature taking her own way, a compromise ensued, and the infant was called Victor. So small, so delicate, and so puny was he, that the accoucheur declared he was not likely to live, and, says the "witness" :

I have often heard his mother relate the history of his birth. She said he was not longer than a table-knife. Having dressed him in swaddling clothes, they placed him in an arm-chair, where he occupied so little space that there would have been room for a dozen more of the same size. His brothers were summoned to look at him. "He was so ugly," said his mother, "and was so unlike a human being, that their fine boy Eugene, who was only eighteen months old, and could hardly speak, cried out when he saw him, 'Oh, what a little animal !'"

The "little animal" flourished notwithstanding. He 'resolved to live," and six months after the accoucheur's prophecy was bravely undertaking the fatiguing journey from Besancon to Marseilles. The unsettled life of a soldier in those days make the cortege of a young family almost impossible, and when Leopold Hugo, then a chef de batallion, was ordered to join the army of Italy, Madame Hugo and her three children were settled in Paris, in the Rue de Clichy. Here begin Victor Hugo's earliest recollections. All of them that are recorded we need not specify, but the following anecdote, having something of character in it, we transcribe :

He still retains the recollections of a performance given on the occasion of the *fete* of the schoolmaster. The schoolroom was divided into two compartments, by a curtain. They acted *Genevieve de Bracant.* Mademoiselle Rose took the part of Genevieve, and as he was the smallest in the school, they made him act the child. He was wrapped in swaddling-clothes and in a sheepskin, from which dangled in iron claw. He understood nothing of the drama, which struck him as being a long one. To make the time pass more quickly he amused himself during the performance by thursting his claw into Mademoiselle Rose's legs. It resulted that at the most pathetic moment in the whole piece the spectators were startled by hearing Genevieve de Brabant thus apostrophize her son : "Will you leave me alone, you little wretch ?"

On the pacifications of Italy, in 1807, Leopold Hugo, being Colonel of the Royal Corsican Regiment and Governor of Avellino, sent for his wife and family. They crossed Mont Cenis on a sledge, and the keen mountain air made the children so hungry that, nothing else being available, they dined in a goatherd's hut on the thighs of an eagle which the owner had just killed. Food of this kind was, perhaps, prophetic of the soaring flight of one of the party. Nothing more remarkable than this occurred on the journey, and they reached their destination in safety. They did not, however, remain long in Italy. Joseph Buonaparte, the fast friend of Colonel Hugo, was promoted from the kingdom of Naples to that of Spain, and summoned the Governor of Avellino to Madrid, appointing him to the post of Marshal of his Palace. But affairs in Spain were too unsettled just then to permit of his taking his family with him, and they were left in Paris that the children might continue their education. Madame Hugo then took up her abode in the Impasse des Feuillantines, in the Quartier des Etudes, close to the church of St. Jacques de Haut Pas, which is named so frequently in 'Les Miserables.' Here, for three years the children played and studied, after the fashion of most children, their faculty for quick study being strongly marked ; so much so, indeed, that being enjoined to learn Spanish, and provided for that purpose with a grammar and dictionary, they spoke it fluently in six weeks, only hesitating at the pronunciation. By this time their father had become a general in the service of King Joseph, who conferred on him the title of Count and the government of the province of Guadalaxara. Owing to an imperfectly healed wound and bad health, General Hugo soon afterwards relinquished this appointment and returned to Madrid, where Marshal Jourdan immediately named him chief of the Staff and Governor of the Spanish capital. In this position General Hugo thought he might safely surround himself with his family, and in the early part of 1811 they were summoned to join him. The most interesting part of Victor Hugo's recollections begin at this point. To reach Madrid with any chance of security on the road Madame Hugo was informed that a convoy of treasure was about to leave Bayonne of which she might take advantage. The carriage which she procured for the purpose was a diligence containing in the *interieur* room for herself, her children, and two servants, the baggage being disposed of in the *rotonde* and *cabriolet*, and in this conveyance, travelling only in the daytime, they reached Bayonne. After a month's sojourn in that town the arrival of the convoy was reported, and "in an old-fashioned coach, such as is now only to be seen in pictures," Madame Hugo and suit, attended by one of her husband's aide-de-camps, took a fresh departure. How perilous travelling was in Spain just then may be seen by the following description :

It may easily be imagined that those who were obliged to travel in Spain were ready to take advantage of any opportunities of a safe conduct. Every time, therefore, that a convoy set off, people came from all parts of France to ask permission to accompany it, and to be protected by it. When the treasure which Madame Hugo accompanied reached Irun, they found a number of carriages in attendance. Victor reckoned more than 300 ; and, indeed, they were so numerous as to be in the way. The escort, whose first and most imperative duty it was to protect the treasure, was not sufficient for so long a file. Such a train of carriages, also, would have dragged slowly along the road, and been subject to attack in the passes and steep places ; for it was a main point to travel rapidly, and neither leave time for the peasantry to give information, nor for the guerillas to arrange an ambush. The officers of the escort refused to take charge of so many, and sent away two-thirds of the carriages. The escort consisted of 1,500 infantry, 500 cavalry, and four guns. Two guns were in the front, and the two others in the rear, of the treasure. The great object of all the travellers was to keep as close as possible to the treasure, so as to partake of the protection sure to be accorded to it ; and also to enjoy the vicinity of those two useful guns, ever ready to open their mouths to defend those who were near them. Everybody tried to take precedence of his neighbour. The march commenced by an immense concourse of men and women, all quarrelling with each other, and a levy of abusive coachmen, of carriages always getting the wheels locked, and of horses for ever bitting each other. Madame Hugo, as the wife of the governor of a province, who was also one of the great dignitaries at the Court of Madrid, claimed the first place ; but when her mayoral endeavoured to assert this right, he was met by the corresponding dignitary of the Duchess of Villa Hermosa, whose rank precluded any one's passing before her. Oaths and blows of the whip not settling this disputed question, the Duchess with her quarerings, and the Countess with her epaulettes, appealed to the Duke of Cotadilla, the commander of the escort. As a slight excuse for this conflict of precedence, it should be observed that under cover of a trifling dispute, in which vanity was apparently the ruling motive, each of the two competitors was really, as it were, fighting for her life and that of her family. The Duke of Cotadilla, like a true gentleman, gave the post of honour to the foreigner ; and the huge vehicle containing the General's lady took the foremost place. On each side of the carriages marched the troops, well-appointed and well accoutred, as they always are on commencing a march, all having heat cartridge-boxes and shining guns.

Preparation like this pretty clearly indicated what was likely to follow. They passed the gloomy gorge of Pancorbo in safety, but in the defile of Salinas, where, only a month before, a convery had been pillaged and massacred, the guerillas attacked them, too few in number, however, to accomplish their purpose, and after a sharp skirmish of a quarter of an hour the enemy disappeared. There was the danger, too, of precipices, and the travellers had more than one narrow escape. The living on the road was, moreover, very bad, though on one occasion Madame Hugo, who was very fond of salad and found the oil execrable, met with an agreeable surprise, dining at a *fonda* kept by a French *traiteur* who had settled in Spain as well as she would have done in Paris. It is true a slight drawback accompanied the repast.

She was delighted with the cleanliness and elegance of the table. Damasked linen, napkins folded in the shape of a triangle, poeished plate, nothing was wanting. The food was first-rate, and there was, to crown all, a plate of spinach, which enchanted our traveller. She warmly congratulated the *traiteur*, and told him that it was the first time she had really dined since she had left France. The man thanked her, and presented her with his bill, which amounted to 400 francs. The delicious spinach alone cost eighty. Madame Hugo no longer thanked the *traiteur*, but exclaimed against the enormously high price. He replied, that it was as rare for him to have to cook a dinner, as for her to eat one ; that he had been expecting her six months, during which time he had been at all kinds of expenses, and loss of provisions, and that the dinner had cost him more than it did her.

Respecting the treatment of French travellers by the inhabitants, the "witness" says, in a tone of surprise that they did not put themselves out of the way to please their visitors. It would have been odd if they had done so, considering the cause which brought the French there. The manner of their reception is thus described :

I have already mentioned, that when towns were reached, the convoy was quartered on the inhabitants, but this was only when inhabitants were to be found. Their reception was as disagreeable as a defeat, and as cold as ill-feeling could make it. The general style of the stopping places was a strong massive house, resembling a gaol, with a low, stubborn-looking door, made of very thick oak, bound with iron, studded with prison-like nails, and with strong bolts on the inside. If one knocked, there was nobody to be found. If the knock was repeated, the result was the same. On a third application, one fancied that the inmates of the house were all deaf. At last after hammering at the door the tenth, and very often for the twentieth time, a grating would be partly opened, and a stern-looking maid servant would appear, with pinched lips, and a frozen aspect. This servant was speechless, but would allow you to talk as much as you pleased, would disappear without an answer, and shortly after reappear, and hold the door ajar. Certainly, it was not hospitality that opened its doors, but rather hatred. You would be shown into rooms only furnished with the most strictly necessary articles. Not one convenient or ornamental object was to be seen. Ease was banished, luxury forbidden. Even the furniture itself was hostile. The chairs were uncomfortable, and the walls seemed to exclaim, "Be off !" The servant would introduce you to the rooms, to the kitchen, and to the provisions ; then take herself off, and be seen no more. The owners were never visible. They had understood that they would be expected to entertain the French; they had prepared rooms and food for them, and they considered that they had then done all that was required. At the first sound of the knocker, they would retire with their children and servants into the most distant room in the house, shut themselves up there, and would wait imprisoned in their own house, till the departure of their unwelcome guests. No voice or step was ever heard. Even the little children fiercely held their tongues. It resembled the silence and annihilation of the tomb. The house was as the house of death. M. Victor Hugo, who has given me all these particulars and whose conversation I repeat as literally as possible, adds that nothing could be more melancholy than this kind of reception. On one occasion a Spaniard managed to show still greater hostility. He was an alcade. His very door has a sterner look than usual. A servant, with a threatening aspect, conducted our whole travelling *vienage* into a large shed without an atom as furniture, and whose flooring was the bare earth. As it was night, this great hall was lighted by a fir torch, placed on a bracket against the wall. The mother slept in the bed she had brought from France. The children's couches consisted of sheepskins, spread on the ground. The manservant had left, and Madame Hugo having need of something, sent her lady's maid in search of the master of the house, or his servant. The maid found no one. The house was deserted. Before leaving it, however, the alcade had put seals on every door. It was impossible to tell the French more distinctly that they were looked on as robbers. Madame Hugo was once received in a widely different manner. At the first stroke of the knocker, the door was opened, and, in lieu of a servant, the master himself welcomed her. He placed himself and his children at the disposition of the General's lady, and gave up to her his large furnished house. It was a cheerful, fresh-looking habitation. Marble and water were to be found in every part, and it was comfortable to superfluity. Everything was delivered up to the mother and her children, the drawing-room, the garden, the servants, and the very proprietors. Madame Hugo felt herself even more at home than she had been at the Feuillantines. The family spent several days in that town, and this perfect hospitality never varied for a single moment. Madame Hugo had noticed in her bedroom a silver vase which she wished to possess. Her host was so polite that, on quitting him, she ventured to inquire if he would allow her to carry it away. The Spaniard took it, and put it amongst her packages. She thanked him, and inquired its price. He seemed much astonished, and made no reply. She repeated her question, and told him that she fully intended paying for the vase. The Spaniard answered that he did not understand what she meant. She observed that it was very courteous of him, but that he had not come to his house in order to rob him, and declined taking the vase unless he would allow her to pay him for it. He smiled bitterly, and replied that he plainly saw that there had been a misunderstanding between them the last three days that, nevertheless, he had done his best to prove to the General's lady that she was really in her own house, and not merely his guest. He remarked that everything belonged to the French, even Spain and the Spaniards, and that, as his country was in a state of slavery, he had endeavoured to behave as a slave should but that he was not a seller of vases ; and he was surprised that the French should feel so many scruples as to carrying off a mere cup, when they had shown so few in pillaging whole towns.

Amongst the unexpected incidents of travel, well calculated to make *des impressions de voyage*, was the following :

When the convoy had sufficiently rested at Valladolid, it re-formed in the vast square called the Four Convents which at that time ought to have been called the Square of the Four Barracks. The whole party then issued from the town, crossed, without accident, the rugged defile of Coca, and re-entered the plains. It was there joined by a detachment of cavalry, which preceded Queen Julia, who was also on her way to Madrid. The Duke of Cotadilla, hearing that the Queen was about to pass, wished to pay her proper respect, and desired all the escort to put on clean linen and their best garments. There was not a single house, not one rock, not a tree, not a turn in the road, which could be used as a dressing-room. The ladies had due notice given as to what was about to be done, and drew down their blinds. The little Hugos, being boys, remained in the cabriolet and witnessed the scene. The soldiers made haste to place their guns in piles, and to take off their knapsacks, watch-coats, trousers, and shirts. But they were by no means in such a hurry to put their clothes on again. It was a comfort to them to be freed from this load of covering under the overpowering heat, and they prolonged as well as they could this state of ease and coolness. They prolonged it, indeed, so long that Queen Julia, who was not supposed to be so near at hand, arrived unexpectedly, and was obliged to cross through the midst of a couple of thousand men in the act of changing their shirts.

When Madrid at length was reached, Madame Hugo and her family were established in the Masserano Palace, which was furnished with the greatest splendour, but here, too, there was a trifling drawback. The bedrooms were hung with the richest brocade, the beds were covered with superb damask woven with gold and silver thread, the curtains were of sky-blue velvet, but all were instinct with animal life, from which there was no escape, for the nimble *Pulex irritans* leaped from the floors while the heavier *Cimex*, no less irritating, dropped from the ceilings. These, however, were merely *cosas de Espana*, for which there was no remedy, and they were, perforce, submitted to. At Madrid, while the eldest boy, Abel, became one of the King's pages, the two younger, Eugene and Victor, were sent to study at the College of Nobles. This place formed a strong contrast to the Masserano Palace :

A man with a serious countenance came out to meet Madame Hugo. This man, who was the majordomo of the college, led the mother and children along some whitewashed and ruined corridors, which seemed interminable. Nobody was to be seen ; one could only distinguish one's own footsteps and the echo of one's own voice in these gloomy passages. Only a faint gleam of daylight broke through several narrow openings at the top of the wall. This gallery, which bore little resemblance to the well-lighted passages in the Masserano Palace, looked on a court-yard, in which the majordomo showed Madame Hugo a door, on which was written "*Seminorio.*" He informed her that he could not accompany her any further, as he wasa lay-man, and was not permitted to enter into the consecrated buildings. He rang at the door bell, bowed, and departed. A monk presented himself, clothed in a large black gown, with a white collar and a *sombrero*. He was about fifty years of age, with a nose like a raven's beak and sunken eyes. But what most attracted attention was his leanness and pallor. His body and face were immovable, his muscles had lost all their elasticity, and seemed to have become ossified. It appeared astonishing that this yellow figure could advance a single step. The monk's college was managed by nobles. Don Basilio (this was the singular looking monk's name) showed Madame Hugo and his two new boarders all over the house. Everything was on an enormous scale except the playgrounds, which were enclosed between high walls and were as damp as cellars. Although it was mid-day, summer, and in Spain, light only entered at one corner. The refectories, being on the ground-floor, were very dull, receiving all their light from those court-yards which had none too much for themselves. The dormitories which were higher up, and where, therefore, the sun was able to penetrate, were considered less gloomy by the children, perhaps because that was the spot where their senses would be buried in oblivion. The poor children were very heavy-hearted at leaving their palace for this prison, and their mother did not feel very easy about the appearance of the monk. The two boys bore up as long as they could ; but when their mother was gone, and Don Basilio had led them into the playground, telling them that their studies would only commence on the morrow, and that they might have the rest of that day for play, grief got the mastery for a time, and they burst into tears. At supper they were not hungry. One circumstance which did not tend to enliven the gloomy appearance of the refectory, was the small number of pupils. There were then only twenty-four. All the others had been taken away out of opposition to Joseph. One may well imagine how much this small number entranced the gloom and solitariness of these vast buildings, adapted to hold five hundred boys. The dormitory was none the better for being seen at night. In lieu of sunshine, there were some smoky lamps which lighted up but indifferently the only inhabited corner, and whose light was soon lost in the distance. This was the dormitory of the younger children. Out of five hundred beds, there were not ten in use. At the head of each bed hung a figure of Christ and a crucifix. Unlike the silken chamber where the three brothers were accustomed to fall asleep in the midst of a lively chatter, and where the awakening was but a continuance of the fairy scenes their dreams had shown them, this was a gloomy room, a kind of desert, where the two little boys, veiled by the darkness, felt that the looks of a hundred and fifty crucified images were fixed on them. The next morning, at five o'clock, they were awakened by three blows on the wooden frame of their beds. They opened their eyes, and saw a humpbacked man, with a red face and matted hair, clothed in a red woollen waistcoat, a pair of blue plush breeches, yellow stockings, and shoes of the colour of Russia leather. This rainbow made them laugh, and they were almost consoled. The awakener was the laughing-stock of the pupils. When they were vexed with him, they called him *Corcova* (humpy) When he had done his duty properly, and they wished to show him kindness, they called him *Coreovita* (little humpy). The poor man would laugh, perhaps because he had become accustomed to his deformity, or perhaps because he still suffered from it, and was afraid of losing his situation. Eugene and Victor soon took a part in these jokes, and when thanking their valet-de-chambre, would, with the thoughtless cruelty of childhood, call him by his nickname. Victor has often since expressed regret at this thoughtlessness, and Corcovita was not altogether absent from his mind when he described *Triboulet* and *Quasimodo*.

Madame Hugo's precocious children sorely astonished their masters. They expected to have found them acquainted with only the rudimentary Latin books, and when Don Basilio asked them what they used to construe at eight years of age, and received for answer, 'Tacitus,' he looked at Victor, who was the respondent, as if he had been his enemy. An amusing description is given in this place of their manner of life while at the College of Nobles, but Spain has detained us too long, and we must hasten on. French affairs became so bad in Spain at the commencement of the year 1812, that General Hugo thought it would be more prudent to send his wife and the two younger children back to France, leaving Abel, the page, with King Joseph. Madame Hugo profited by the escort of Marshal Bellune to return to Paris, and in their old quarters in the Feuillantines, Victor and his brother Eugene resumed their studies. But it was not long before the peculiar bent of Victor's genius began to declare itself. At thirteen he already wrote poetry that was worthy of being read, and by the time he had reached his sixteenth year, while still at school, he had written various dramatic sketches, including a comic opera, and was engaged upon the drama of 'Inez de Castro,' which figures on the title-page of these volumes. This work is only remarkable as the production of a boy of sixteen, but a poem which succeeded it was thought worthy of commendation by the "Academy." It was at this period, while a student at the College Louis de Grand, he wrote the novel of "Bug Jargal," and a little later he received the prizes of the Golden Lily and the Golden Amaranth from the Academy of Toulouse. These were great events in his youthful career, but a greater was at hand: when only seventeen,—as we gather from the context of this work, rather than from an express statement, the dates being very irregularly marked,—Victor fell in love with Adèle Foucher, the identical girl who had been promised as his bride before either of them were born. The renewed intimacy of the Hugo and Foucher families led to this result, but as Victor and Adele were each penniless, and as, between them, they barely numbered thirty years, their parents thought it advisable they should see no more of each other, and, suspending mutual intercourse, the young people were separated. But, as may be imagined, this proverbial interruption to the course of true love did not check the poet's aspiration. The death of the Duke de Berri caused him to write an ode which had great success in Royalist circles ; Chateaubriand, who read it, called the author "unenfant sublime," and Victor became a celebrity. He was presented to the great man, heard him recite his own verses, and, on a second visit, witnessed his ablutions.

The servant who had opened the door to him brought in an enormous bucket filled with water. M. de Chateaubriand untied his handkerchief, and began taking off his green morocco slippers. Victor rose to take leave but the great man would not let him go, but went on undressing regardless of his presence ; he removed his grey swan-skin pantaloons his shirt, and his flannel-waistcoat, and at last got into his tub, allowing the servant to wash and rub him. Once dried and dressed up again, he cleaned his teeth, which were very beautiful, and for the use of which he kept a whole case of dentist's instruments. Greatly revived by his dabble in the water, he began to chat in a most animated manner, all the time working hard at his jaws. This quite charmed Victor.

The first interview had been somewhat formal, but this one, it must be admitted, did not err on that side, and we learn that Victor carried away a better impression. "He "wrote,"—but whether inspired by the tooth-brush, the tub, or the grey swan-skin pantaloons, is not stated,—"an ode entitled *Le Genie*." An incomplete title, we should say,—"The Genius of Freedom" striking us as the more opposite. Shortly after this scene Chateaubriand was appointed Ambassador to the Court of Berlin, and wished to take the young poet with him, but Victor refused on account of his mother, whose health had become precarious. Very soon afterwards, indeed, she was taken from him, and her death happened so quickly, that her sons, thinking she was still sleeping, augured her speedy recovery. After the funeral a romantic incident occurred ;

When the gates were closed Victor wandered on to the boulevards, overwhelmed with grief and tired of life. The ardent desire of having something still to hope for caused him to wend his way towards the Rue du Cherdhe-Midi, where the Fouchers lived. It was eleven o'clock at night, and he expected to find every body asleep and the lights put out; but he perceived that the door stoed wide open, and that the courtyard and the windows were brillinatly lighted up. He was pushed about by a group who entered there, indulging in shouts of laughter. He wished to make his way out, but it was impossible to take a step in advance. He paused for an instant, and then, impelled by a strong desire to suffer, he hastened towards the courtyard, rapidly ascended the great staircase, and entered into alarge deserted room, where a play had just been acted, the stage of which reminded him of another tomb. He saw his face reflected in a mirror and noticed that it was deadly pale, and he also saw the crape round his hat, which he had not removed from his head. The sight of this brought him to his senses. He fled precipitately and lost himself in a dark passage, whilst overhead he heard the sound of music and dancing. He could not resist ascending one flight of stairs, and then another; knowing the plan of the house he directed his course towards a sort of skylight, which lighted the ballroom from above. There alone, and in darkness, his eyes glued to the window pane, he gazed dispairingly on the gay multitude. He soon saw her for whom he sought. She was dressed in white, crowned with flowers, and was dancing with a smile on her countenance. Mademoiselle Foucher had suffered quite as much as Victor did at the separation that had occurred between the two families. Her father and mother sought to cheer her by taking her to every kind of entertainment. The 29th June was M. Foucher's *fete* day ; they had solemnized it to the best of their ability ! they had organized a ball, and had got up some private theatricals. *Monsieur Guillaume* was the title of the piece they acted, and Mademoiselle Adele took the principal female character. On the eve of that important day M. Foucher heard of the death of his old friend, whom he had not seen for so long, and whose illness he had scarcely heard of. He thought of his daughter, who would be deprived of an entertainment, had she known of it, and he kept the sad intelligence to himself. The next day Mademoiselle Foucher, dizzy and tired with the gaiety of the preceding evening, was sauntering in the gardens belonging to the War Office. The perceived Victor coming in at the sight of whom and of his pale face she knew immediately that some misfortune had happened She ran up to him. "What is the matter ?" "My mother is dead ! I buried her yesterday." "And I was dancing at the time !" He saw at once that she had known nothing about it. They began to sob together, and thus were they betrothed:

The intercourse thus resumed was not again interrupted. Victor's celebrity continued to increase ; he made many literary friends, published the volume entitled 'Odes et Poesies Diverses,' for which he received seven hundred and fifty francs, and a pension of a thousand more from Louis the Eighteenth ; and being of the opinion of "the witness,"—who is judging her own case, that "it is possible to "marry on a thousand francs a year,"—hear it, ye Belgravian mammas !—made preparations for realising the foregone conclusion of M. Foucher. His father's consent obtained, that of the bride's parents followed, M. Foucher endowing his daughter with two thousand francs' worth of furniture and clothes, and Victor, in the exuberance of his joy, completing her *trouseau* with a shawl on which he expended the whole of his ready money. The honeymoon over, Victor now addressed himself to the completion of 'Hans d'Islande,' on which he had previously been engaged. Its publication excited equal anger and astonishment, the partisans of the classical school being alarmed by the innovations of the youthful writer, shortly to become the head of the école romantique. He was fiercely assailed by the press, but found a generous supporter in Charles Nodier, then a writer in the *Quotidienne*. An intimacy ensued between the novelist and the journalist, which knew no interruption, and other literary friendships followed. Simultaneously, it would appear, with the appearance of 'Hans d'Islande' came a second pension from Louis the Eighteenth,—this time of two thousand francs,—making Victor comparatively rich, or, at all events, independent. The Legion of Honour was conferred by Charles the Tenth immediately after his accession to the throne, and to that monarch's coronation Victor received an invitation, which we mention on account of an amusing anecdote in connection with it :

In passing through Paris, Victor Hugo found a note from M. Chas. Nodier awaiting him, and he hastened to the Library at the Arsenal, where M. Nodier had recently gone to reside. The Librarian was at breakfast with two friends, M. de Cailleux, and the artist, M. Alaux, who was nicknamed the Roman, because he had obtained the prize at Rome. All the three had been invited to the coronation, and were discussing the means of going there. There was no hope of seats in any of the diligences, for every place had been engaged for the last three months. M. Nodier suggested a livery stable keeper, whom he had employed in his excursions, and who offered the use of a large carriage, at the rate of one hundred francs a day. There were four places in it. Victor Hugo would take one; they would travel by easy stages, stop when and where they liked, sleep comfortably at night in their beds, and make the whole affair a pleasant excursion. The thing was thus arranged, and they set out on their journey. The road from Paris to Rheims was gravelled and raked just like the avenues of a park. At intervals grassy seats had been erected shaded by extemporised plantations. Diligences, coaches covered with armorial bearings, cabs, carts, every kind of vehicle, were hurrying along, and gave to the road all the noisy animation of a street, Victor Hugo admired the woods, the plains, and the villages, and quarrelled with the Roman, whose tastes lay in a more severe and simple style of landscape, and who declared that the windmills only prevented people from having a good view of the country, by the movements of their sails. When Nodier was asked his opinion as to windmills, he replied that, as for him, what he loved was the king of trumps : he had made a capital card-table of his hat, which he held between his knees, and during the whole time the journey lasted, he and M. de Cailleux played at écarté. They had to break off the game when they came to a steep ascent, as it was necessary to walk up the hills in order to save the horses. Whilst doing so, M. Nodier found a five-franc piece on the ground. "Ah !" said he, "the first poor person we meet will be rendered happy !" "And what will the second feel ?" said Victor Hugo, who perceived on the ground another coin of the same value. "And how will the third feel ?" said M. Alaux almost directly afterwards. Soon M. Cailleux had his turn. Every minute the sum increased. "I wonder," said one of the party, "who the fool is who thus amuses himself in scattering his treasures about ?" "He is no fool," said Victor Hugo ; "he is much more likely to be a generous millionaire, who in order to enhance the pleasures of the festive occasion, keeps an open purse." "For my part," said M. Nodier, "I think it must be the King, who has commanded that at the entrance to Rheims the road should be paved with money." "It is like a fairy tale," they all exclaimed ; "let us keep aloof from the carriage. Only pedestrians have such good luck, and by this evening we shall all be rich men." Unfortunately, they shortly after picked up, together with some more five-france pieces, a cross of the Legion of Honour, and this shower of money was explained. Victor Hugo's portmanteau had a hole in it, and at every jerk the money fell out.

Victor Hugo's first acquaintance with Lamartine is the next incident which "the witness" describes. They were made known to each other by the Duke de Rohan, a mutual friend, and it speaks well for both, that a friend-ship was formed between the two poets which nothing ever altered. Their correspondence was frequent, and on one occasion Lamartine sent Victor an invitation to come and see him at St. Point, worded in charming poetry—too poetical in fact, for when afterwards able to pay the visit, Victor found that a certain castle mentioned in the verses was only a poor-looking yellow-washed house. "The thickness of the ivy," said the author of the 'Meditations' in explanation, "kept the walls damp, and gave me the rheumatism, so I had it pllued down. I had the battlements destroyed, and I modernised the house, the grey stone of which made me feel melancholy. Ruins are nice things to describe, but not inhabit."

This meeting occurred during a tour having for its object a visit to Chamounix, the account of which was to be published in Paris by Urbain Canel, the contributors being Victor Hugo, Lamartine, C. Nodier and Baron Taylor. The terms being settled, and Victor and Nodier receiving a sum of money on account, the travellers set out on their journey. At Essonne, the first place they stopped at, Nodier told a good story apropos of a remark of his, to the effect that a child cannot always be certain of knowing who was its own mother :

"How do you make that out ?" asked every one "By this billiard table." There was a billiard table in the adjoining room. They asked him to explain himself, and he related that, two years before, a carriage full of nurses was returning from fetching their nurselings from Paris, in order to convey them to Burgundy, and stopped for breakfast at this inn. In order to feed at their ease, the nurses had deposited the children on the billiard table. Whilst they were in the dining-room some waggoners had entered to play a game, and in removing the babies had placed them pell-mell on the benches. The nurses, on their return, were much puzzled how to recognize their nurselings ; for we all know that newly-born childern are exactly alike. So they merely, exclaimed, "Well it can't be helped, and took the childern at random from the pile, merely making a point that the sex of the child was all right. Thus at the present day, probably not less than twenty mothers are tenderly lavishing on the children of others the endearing epithets of "my son, "or I my daughter."

The story, however, was spoilt by a remark of Madame Nodier. "As if "she said," the linen were not sure to "be marked." To which Nodier philosophcally replied ; "Ah, well, if you always look for probability you will never find out the truth.—When the party reached Geneva, the projected work was discussed at breakfast, Madame Nodier exclaiming, "What a beautiful book it will be !" "If it is ever written," added Madame Hugo. Quite offended at the intending authors observed it was impossible to avoid writing what were already half paid for, Nodier observing to Madame Hugo, who was discussing some chicken,—"You are at this moment eating a wing of it." Through no fault of theirs, however, the book never was published, Canel becoming a bankrupt before it was ready for the press. In 1826, Bug Jaral, was written to a great extent, and made its appearance in the *Conservateur Littéraire*. A reprint of Victor's Odes was also brought out the same year, and early in 1827 he wrote his famous 'Ode a la Coloune,' which first indicated a change in his political sentiments. The drama of 'Cromwell,' which led to his introduction to Talma, then sickening with his last illness, was Victor's next undertaking. He read the play to the great actor while yet it was in progress. Talma urged him to be quick and finish it, for he was in a hurry to act the part of Cromwell, but very soon after expressing this wish he died. Having lost his chief actor, Victor proceeded with his work at leisure. It was ready by the close of the summer of 1827, and was printed, with a long preface, in December, producing a violent paper war. It would, however, occupy too much of our space were we minutely to describe the successive productions of so prolific a writer as Victor Hugo, and passing over various domestic events, and the long episode arising out of the publication, in 1829, of 'Le dernier jour d'un Cotdamne,' we come to the representation of 'Hernani,' after the refusal of the Minister of the Iterior to permit that of 'Marion de l'Orme,' on account of the political allusion which the latter play was censured for containing ; a refusal which caused the author to decline the acceptance of a fresh pantion of four thousand francs granted him by Charles the Tenth, by way of compensation for the Minister's act. On the 1st of October, 1829, Victor read Hernani to the theatrical committee of the Theadre Francais the play was received with acclamation and the parts were immediately distributed. But the author had a desperate battle to fight even before the representation, his chief antagonist being Madlle Mars, who did not like the part of Dona Sol, and criticised nearly every line at the rehearsals. Her conduct on this occasion was, to say the least of it, extremely ungenerous. At length the play was ready for representation, and the sensation in Paris,—as we, ourselves, can well remember—was immense. All the world was anxious to be present the first night. Benjamin Constant, M. Thiers, Madame Recamier, and numbers of other celebrities and great people petitioned for boxes and stalls, which were not to be obtained. The advocates of the classic drama in the press were virulent in their anticipatory abuse, bands of inimical *claqueurs* were organised to drown the play, and in support of it hosts of the author's friends were mustered, including many of those who have since most worthily sustained the glory of modern French Literature and Art, the most conspicuous amongst the former being Theophile Gautier, who made himself conspicuous by wearing a waistcoat of scarlet satin, with his long thick hair falling down his back. These young men took possession of their seats before the public were admitted, but before they entered this was the scene in the street where the *queue* was formed, and their occupation afterwards :

The door not being opened, the tribes became troublesome to the passers-by ; this was a source of utter indifference to them, but they nearly lost all patience at the following occurrence. Classic art could not quietly allow of these hordes of barbarians, who were about to invade its asylum. Its followers picked up all the sweepings and other filth of the theatre, and threw them from the roofs on the besiegers. M. de Balzac received for his share the stump of a cabbage. The first impulse was to get angry. This was perhaps what classic art had hoped for : the tumult that would have arisen would have brought the police to the spot, and they would have taken up the authors of the disturbance, the disturbers very naturally being those who had been pelted. The young man felt that the merest pretext would have been taken advantage of, and determined not to give it. The door was opened at three o'clock, and then closed again. Once in the interior of the theatre, they organized themselves. But being settled in their places by half-past three, it became a question what they should do till seven. They talked and they sang, but conversation and singing in time. Luckily, they had arrived too soon to have dined beforehand, and had brought sausages, ham, bread, &c. They dined then ; benches were made use of as tables, and pocket handkerchiefs as table napkins. As there was nothing else to do, they were so long in dining, that the public made their entrance whilst they were still at table. On seeing the house thus turned into a restaurant the box-keepers thought they must be dreaming, and at the same time their olfactory nerves were offended by the garlic in the sausages. When M. Victor Hugo reached the theatre, he found the employés smiling, and the Commissaire Royal quite upset. "What's the matter ? "said he. "The matter is that your drama is done for, and that your friends are the cause of it."

There was a hard fight for it, but the play was a triumphant success, as the following anecdote will show :

The success was secured by the monologue of Charles V. in the fourth act ; that tremendous monologue was interrupted at almost every verse by bravos, and ended in interminable rounds of applause. These shouts were still going on, when some one came to tell the author that he was wanted. He went out and saw a little man with a round belly and staring eyes. "My name's Mame," said the little man. "I'm the partner of M. Baudoin, the publisher : but we can't talk here : will you spare me a minute outside the house?" When they were in the street, "Now, then," he said. "M. Baudoin and I were at the performance, and we should like to publish *Hernani*—will you sell it ?" "What do you offer ?" "Six thousand francs" (240*l.*) "We will talk about it when the performance is over." "I beg your pardon" said the publisher, "but I make a great point of settling the matter at once." "Why ? You don't know what you are buying. The success may be less complete." "Ah, that's true, but it may be much greater. At the second act I thought of offering 2,000 francs ; at the third act I got up to 4,000 ; I now at the fourth act, offer 6,000 : and after the fifth I am afraid I should have to offer 10,000." "Well," said M. Victor Hugo, laughing, "since you have so much fear about the play, you shall have it. Come tomorrow morning, and we will settle the matter." "If it's the same thing to you, I should prefer settling it at once. I have got the 6,000 francs in my pocket." "I've no objection, but how can it be managed ? we are in the street." "Here's a tobacco shop." The publisher entered with the author, bought a sheet of stamped paper, and asked for a pen and ink. The treaty was written and signed on the counter, and the author received the money, which was by no means unacceptable, as he had not more then fifty francs in his possession. He went back into the theatre as fast as possible, and saw by the universal attention paid that the success had not diminished.

It is only fair to the memory of Madlle Mars to add, that by her acting at the close of the piece she mainly contributed to its success. On the following morning, when the author woke, he found the following letter ; "I was present, Sir, at the first repersentation of 'Hernani.' You konw how much I admire you. My vanity attaches itself to your lyre, and you know the reason. I am going—you are coming. I recommend myself to the remembrance of your muse. A pious glory ought to pray for the dead.—Chateaubriand."

Victor Hugo had scarcely begun to taste the sweets of his triumph before he was called upon to fulfil a forgotten engagement—that of writing a novel for M. Gosselin, the publisher. The time had long past when it was to have been ready, and the publisher talked of claiming damages. He was, however, induced to forego the immediate claim, and five months was allowed Victor for producing 'Notre Dame de Paris,' the work in question. If not ready by the day fixed he was to pay a thousand francs for every week's delay. He began to write on the 27th of July, 1830—the first of "the three days," and owing to the disturbances which ensued, and an accident resulting from the situation in which his house was placed, the novel was much neglected. He accordingly wrote to M. Gosselin as follows :

"The dangerous position of my house in the Champs Elysées, on the 29th of July, had made me resolve to take my most valuable goods and my manuscripts to the house of my brother-in-law, who lives in the Rue du Cherche-Midi, and whose neighbourhood, in consequence, was but little threatened. During this operation, which was very hastily accomplished, a memorandum book was lost, quite full of notes which had cost me more than two months' research, and which were indispensable to the completion of 'Notre-Dame de Paris.' This memorandum book has not yet been found, and I now fear that all my researches will be in vain. I hasten to acquaint you with the fact. Is not this one of the important and unforeseen circumstances which had been anticipated as possible to occur when we drew up our agreement on the 5th June? Nevertheless, if fresh events do not occur to prevent my continuing my book, I hope, by dint of hard work, to be able to give you up the manuscript when the proper time comes. I own, however, that a delay of two months granted to me by you in consideratoin of this accidental circumstance, would be pleasing to me, as much in your interests as in mine, and that I should consider this proceeding on your part as completely making up for any thing I may have thought I had reason to complain of in your former dealings with me. It appears to me that it might also be in your interest that the manuscript should not be given up to you so soon after the Revolution as the 1st December. It is doubtful whether literature will then have re-assumed that amount of importance which it possessed two months ago, and I think that a delay in the work would be as good for you as for me." The publisher entered into these reasons and the date as pestponed till the 1st February, 1831, which gave M. Victor Hugo five months and a half, but no further delay was to be looked for ; it was necessary to be ready by that time. He bought a bottle of ink and thick piece of grey worsted knitting, which enveloped him from the neck to the heels ; he locked up his clothes, in oder not to be tempted to go out, and set to work at his novel, as if in a prison. He was very melancholy. From that time he never left the writing table except to eat and to sleep. His only amusement was an hour's chat after dinner with some friends, who would call on him, and to whom he sometimes read the pages he had written during the day. . . . After the first few Chapters his melancholy disappeared ; his sadness left him, and his work took possession of him ; he neither felt fatigue nor the wintry cold which and come upon them. In December he would sit at work with open windows. He never doffed his bearskin but on one occasion. On the morning of the 20th December, the Prince de Craon come to offer to conduct him to the trial of Charles the Tenth's Ministers. In oder that this holiday should not be a long one, he did not even release his clothes from their prison, and wore his costume of the National Guards. . . .

On the 14th January the book was finished. The bottle of ink, which M. Victor Hugo had bought the first day, was also at an end ; he concluded the last line and the last drop at the same moment, which made him think of changing the title of the work, and calling it 'The Contents of a Bottle of a Ink.'

Of the success of this work there is no need to speak The revolution of July having suppressed the censure, Victor was free from the *entraves* which had prevented the appearance of 'Marion del'Orme,' which came out, in 1831, at the Porte St. Martin. The next ten years, during which the poet's literary activity was unabated, witnessed successively the production of 'Le Roi s' amuse,' 'Lucrece Borgia,' 'Marie Tudor,' 'Angelo,' 'Ruy Blas,' and 'Les Burgraves,' besides a number of poems of greater or less celebrity. The remnander of the second volume is taken up with on account of those works, and at its close we find the poet admitted a member of the Academy, after having four times presented himself as a candinate. The Chamber of Peers was now open for a political career, and when the 'Life' is resumed that carreer will be described.

## GUY LIVINGSTONE'S BOOTS.

(*London Review.*)

WE take the liberty of inventing another title for the last new book, "Boots on the Border." By the Author of 'Guy Livingstone.' A Narrative of Personal Adventure in the Neighbourhood of the American War." Its contents will not disappoint the admiring reader of those dashing novels, in which we always find a tremendously-athletic hero of our own days, the terror of men, the idol of women—that is, among the weaker sort of either sex—involved in some rash enterprise of questionable propriety, and with no result but a display of his manly prowess. We are by this time familiar with the "Cool Captain," who inevitably comes, and sees, and at first sight conquers, but who, after all, goes away *reinfecta*, foiled in his object by the malignity of adverse fate. We know that he is the most accomplished of waltzers and pugilists, the keenest patron of the turf and the ring, the fast modern votary of Castor and Pollux, the boldest horseman at Melton —the unerring shot, whether at the prescribed twelve paces of pistol-murder, or at the side of an October cover—the *beau sabreur* of a crack hussar regiment, the ferocious slayer of Sikhs and Cossacks, the lady-killer, equally merciless, who could as easily break the heart of Isabel or Cecilia as he would bring down any feathered game within range of his gun. We have, indeed, observed that this universal professor of destructive spora does not invariably command success. The race is not always to the swift, nor the battle to the strong—Guy Livingstone, as we are frequently assured, has all the qualities of a Grecian demigod ; yet even he may be defeated, "let Hercules himself do what he may." The author, likewise, of "Guy Livingstone" was no less completely furnished for the part that he would have achieved in the American war. He went out there last Christmas, by the Cunard steamer, prepared to join the army of the Confederates, and to render what would no doubt have been most valuable services upon its staff. Unfortunately, as he tells us in this volume, he was stopped by a Federal patrol on the borders of Virginia; and as *non cuivis homini contingit adire Corinthum*, so he never got to the South. After a short imprisonment at Washington, he has returned home, obliged by the terms of his release to keep away from the scene of action until the war shall be over.

We must condole with him under these circumstances which, by no default of courage or enterprise on his part, have cut him off from so conspicuous an opportunity of proving his martial valour. But unless we misunderstand the fact upon which his explanation seems to turn, the failure of his undertaking was due to a very simple cause. If, like so many other heroes, he went upon a bootless errand, there is nobody to blame, for it but his boots. Who would have thought it of a pair of "thoroughly well-fitting and comfortable nether integuments," made by Fagg of Panton-street, which were the admiration of all his duck-shooting acquaintance at Baltimore? Yet those boots, "coming high upon the thigh, perfectly waterproof, but very light, and pliant as a glove," were the ruin of Guy Livingstone's expedition. If it had not been for those boots, to whom he clung more fondly than either Dugald Dalgetty or Bombastes Furioso did to theirs, he might have slipped across the Lower Potomac, from Maryland to Virginia, by a passage which was, at that time, "carried on with tolerable regularity—the captures, though not unfrequent, being so far exceptions to a rule."

The author, it seems, had lingered for many pleasant days in Baltimore, which he calls his Capua ; and where, by favour of introductions to the rich and hospitable people of that fair city, he had enjoyed himself amazingly, with their delicate feasts of terrapin and canvas-backed ducks, with their Madeira seventy years old, with their beautiful partners who "cannot dance loose ;" who have complexions of a pink-coral flush ; long, liquid iridescent eyes ; and features chiselled on a model between that of Ciulia Grisi and the First Napoleon—which must be very lovely of course. Besides these recreations and the jovial parties of the Maryland Club, there was the wild-fowl shooting at Caoroil's Island in Chesapeake Bay, and the driving of a pair of those marvellous trotters which can draw a light waggon, over no good roads, at the pace of a mile in two minutes and a half. It is really very creditable to Guy Livingstone, that with such tempting inducements to prolong his stay at Baltimore, he ever made up his mind to go farther south. What a pity that he could not make up his mind to leave his boots behind him, when the time for his starting from this Capua had arrived. There seems to be no doubt that, if leaving those *impedimenta*, he had been content to travel southward, as an ordinary passenger, by the stage-coach to Leonardstown, carrying nothing but simple necessaries in his trunk or carpet-bag, he might, at some time in the months of February, March, or April, have passed with little risk of interruption to the Virginia shore. But, to use an American phrase, he had "set his foot down" upon his boots. "They were such as many of our field-officers in Canada are in the habit of wearing," and fit, therefore, to be worn by an English volunteer with the Confederate staff in Virginia. Their value, on a long march, would be "far above rubies" impervious as they were to mud and water, rain and snow. Mr. Livingstone—we beg his pardon, for the Americans called him major—had been seriously admonished, by his Baltimore friends of the Secesh persuasion, to divest himself of this most martial part of his attire. But he was absolutely determined that the boots—and therewith a horse and saddle-bags—should share his fortunes. As a natural consequence, the whole undertaking came to grief. No quadruped might be ferried across the Lower Potomac, which is several miles wide ; and as the boots were not Jack the Giant-killer's Seven-leagued Boots, they could not get across by themselves. It was necessary, for this cause, that the traveller should alter his course by no less than a whole quadrant of the compass, and that, instead of proceeding due south from Baltimore, he should take a direction due west, so as to strike upon the fords of the Upper Potomac, and enter Virginia somewhere near Leesburg—about a hundred miles from the place where he would have been safely landed, if it had not been for his unlucky boots. Now let us mark how one thing leads to another, and what great events from little causes spring ! Having set his foot down upon the boots, Guy Livingstone was obliged to buy a horse. To be sure, it would have been difficult to find as good a one for sale in Virginia, and a staff-officer must not only be well booted like the Achæans, but well mounted also. We have no doubt that in the purchase of his dark-brown gelding Falcoa, a paragon of equine virtue, Guy Livingstone, upon whose judgment in horseflesh we entirely rely, made a very prudent bargain. And if the horse, and the boots, and the saddle-bags to boot, had been sent into Virginia, by some trusty messenger to meet their owner after his safe arrival on the Secession shore he might have risked losing the luggage and the "remount." But he would have escaped an inglorious arrest at Greenland Gap on the 5th of April, and an irksome detention for eight weeks in the State prison at Washington. He might, indeed, have been at Richmond though without his horse and his boots, a month or two before.

This appears plain, from his own showing, in the book now before us. He landed at New York on the 4th of January, and he tells us how, in the month of February, his choice of the route across the Upper Potomac, instead of that by Leonardstown, was determined by his resolution to ride into Virginia mounted, booted, and spurred, as a true descendant of the English cavaliers. It was not, indeed, till February 21, that he made his first attempt, escorted by a local guide, who was in mortal fear of the Federal troopers about Poolesville and accompanied, for part of the way, by two Marylanders going to serve in the Confederate army, as well as by an Alabama man, who was an escaped prisoner of war. These Marylanders, however, soon parted company with our author, because, as they told him, they meant to pass for a couple of native cattle-dealers, whilst he and his horse "looked kind'er un-

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common down there, and he could never be mistaken for a citizen, not even if he was to shave and wear a wig." This assurance was to his mind rather complimentary; Guy Livingstone accepted their excuse. But he could not find a passable ford in that neighbourhood, and after a toilsome ride of many hours, by night and by day, in very disagreeable weather, through the snow-deep, broken roads of a half-cleared forest, he had to return to Baltimore. His second attempt, on the 19th of March, was made under the auspices of one Shipley, an experienced border guide, who had managed some days before to conduct the Marquis of Hartington and Col. Leslie across the guarded frontier. From Baltimore to Frederick City by the railroad, and thence, by a friend's private carriage, to Sharpsburg, in hopes of getting across the horse ferry at Shepherdstown, near Antietam, he went, but again came back to Baltimore. The Shepherdstown ferry boat, he found, had been carried away by the floods. He was, therefore, obliged to leave his gallant-steed in charge of the trusty Shipley and return once more, for the third time to his friends at Baltimore. It might still, for aught that we can see, after three unsuccessful efforts to cross, by ford or ferry, the upper part of the river, have been practicable to have transported himself alone into Virginia by the Leonardstown route, leaving Shipley to bring round the horse and the saddle-bags as best he could. But then, what again, would have become of his boots? Such articles as these, of Panton-street manufacture, were "kinder uncommon down in those parts." Shipley could not carry the boots unless he put them on. And that as we can imagine, would have been a desecration of the workmanship, or as our author calls it, the "architecture" of Mr. Fagg. "Honour where honour is due." It is not, we are requested to observe, for the sake of giving Mr. Fagg an advertisemnet, that this conspicuous mention is made of his handicraft. Guy Livingstone was, of course only in joke when he told the inquisitive Yankees who asked the price of all his apparel and luggage, that if he did not know the price of any thing he had bought, it was because he had never paid for anything or looked at any of his tradesmen's bills for twenty years. Mr. Fagg, of Panton-street, the "architect" of Guy Livingtone's boots, has, we are quite sure, been amply and regularly paid. Yet he shall not be denied a high place on the rolls of historic fame, as having contributed, by these famous boots, to one of the most remarkable episodes of the great American war.

But we must not leave the volunteer champion of Southern independence still cooling his heels in the capital of Maryland, without his boots and without his brown gelding; still childing the delays and difficulties of border travel, which had so often driven him back, no doubt very much against his will, to the Capuan enchantments of delicious Baltimore. Again he set forth with singular perseverance, to try his chance at the Shepherdstown horseferry, where the damage caused by the floods had been repaired but there were fresh obstacles to his safe passage across. On the very day before the ferryman had been murdered by a gang of horse-thieves, who forced a passage in the night. The Federal general commanding Mrayland Heights had forbidden anybody to go over without a special passport. Worse than all, Guy Livingstone's unlucky follower, the Alabama man, had been swaggering about the neighbourhood, and boasting of their projects in the most exaggerated tone. There was nothing for it, after a conference with Shipley, whom he discovered, with much trouble, in hiding at Newmarket, but to go back to Baltimore again. This time they made an appointment to meet near Cumberland much further up the Potomac, and to get across the north branch of that river where it emerges from the Alleghany Mountains. So that they would first have to travel about as far, in a direction east by north, as the whole distance from Baltimore to Richmond, which lies south by east; and they would afterwards have to make their way south-west, through the hostile country of Western Virginia, for more than a hundred miles. It must be allowed that this gentleman's concern for the completeness of his cavalry equipment had carried him a very extravagant length. He started on the fifth occasion from Baltimore, with his war-horse in a box of the railway train bound for Cumberland, and with the precious boots, as we presume drawn well over his manly limbs. He might surely have considered that these frequent goings and comings of an English visitor, was the well-known guest of Southern sympathisers in Baltimore—whose first arrival had been heralded in the American, newspapers with announcements that he was come to join the army of the South—must have been strictly watched by the Federal authorities at Baltimore and that he had small chance of getting away unobserved, if he persisted in travelling by the railroad with his horse and boots! It does not appear that the short, the direct, the comparatively safe and easy way, by the southern road to Leonardstown, and across the Lower Potomac, was at any time closed against him. These boots, to which the horse was a more appendage, led him all round by another route. The boots, in short, ran away with him; and as a natural result Guy Livingstone was soon laid by the heels.

His narrative becomes really interesting as we approach the catastrophe, and as we see him once more bestriding the gallant brown gelding, on a road to the place of assignation, which is situated forty miles north-west of the Cumberland railway station. This was a curious way of going south from Baltimore! It is gratifying to learn that there was a perfect mutual intelligence between the good steed Falcon and his adventurous rider at this crisis of their fate. To the readers of "Guy Livingstone," and other novels by the same hand, this is a familiar idea. Those superb men and women, to whose acquaintance we are introduced in the fictions of his school, are sometimes likened to stallions and mares, for their characteristic noble qualities of beauty, strength, and physical courage. There is no doubt, a certain kind or degree of equine heroism, which makes the animal and the human race akin. Sympathetic companionship may also have a great effect in developing the mind of the horse. It does not seem incredible that, when Guy Livingstone, riding hard and fast between Frostburg and Grantsville, beguiled his way by reciting some of Mrs. Browning's poetry, Falcon distinctly pricked up his ears in listening appreciation of "the sweet sonority of verse-music" in that swinging trochaic lilt. "The Rhyme of the Duchess May. We could even fancy that so wise a brute as Falcon may have shared his master's priede on the subject of boots. Or he may have had some provision of the death which awaited him in passing the Border. Yet he was not like Lord Cardigan's chesnut horse at Balaklava, who considered, more accurately than the belted earl, that discretion is the better part of valour. Poor Falcon never flinched in that midnight encounter, when a rifle bullet from the Federal Home Guards went right thorugh his jugular vein. With his horse shot under him, and a slight flesh wound in his own leg, what more could the author do? He and Shipley were unarmed; resistance was out of the question, nor would it have been justifiable, on Federal soil. He very properly surrendered at once. He had a dismal journey to his prison at Washington. He calls it "The Road to Avernus." The classical title of this chapter might afford a hint to describe the whole course of his wandering adventures in a Virgilian epic, which should commence—

"Boots and the man I sing, who forced by Fate
To Washington with unrelenting hate"

"For," says the author, "I utterly abominate and execrate that city." Indeed, his vexations and annoying capitivity would, after all, have been a serious matter to any man. It is true, he fared much better than his comrades in misfortune, being supplied from outside, at his own cost, with a good dinner every day, wine, cigars, books and newspapers. Besides, he could amuse himself by talking with the other prisoners through holes in the wall, or by "chaffing" the sentinels and officers of the gaol, or by tossing up oranges and flowers to a window, from which the agreeable faces of women and children peeped out upon him as he walked in the prison yard. But we can very well believe that in spite of these recreations he pined grievously in his confinement at Washington till he was let out on the 5th of June. The want of out-door exercise had really made him ill. That mighty *biceps* muscle which he had shown off to the astonished boors at Greenland—tying a linen band about his arm, and bursting the ligature by simply bending his elbow, as a proof of the athletic constitution of the well-bred Britisher—that Herculean limb, which should have made such havoc in the ranks of Yankeedom—was sadly shrunk. He also suffered, we regret to learn, from shortness of breath, dimness of sight, and a general debility, which may have been caused by a reaction from the fever of nervous excitement. It was very trying, after such a mortifying disappointment, to be shut up in a Federal prison. Our minister, Lord Lyons and other members of the British Legation had bestirred themselves, as in duty bound, for his sake. Not having committed any act of hostility to the Federal government, his detention was probably illegal. Agreeing, as we do in the main, with his sentiments regarding the American civil war—though we do not find much that is original or valuable in his remarks upon the political question—we must yet entirely disapprove of the conduct of English subjects who go out as volunteers to serve either of the belligerent parties and a *propos des bottes*, we hope that the example of Guy Levingstone will induce them not to make a ridiculou figure in America, but rather to stay peaceably a home.

## THE OBSTACLE TO THE SPREAD OF CHRISTIANITY.

(*Examiner, Sept. 12.*)

The Bishop of Oxford calls for more sacrifices in Central Africa. He is, indeed, almost as insatiate as the King of Dahomey. He confesses that no good has been done, but is for persevering all the same in the waste of lives and money. The Scotch liken folly of this sort to thrashing water for bubbles, but the thrashing in this instance is much worse than idle. Dr. Wilberforce is quite content with the deaths of the Bishop and Mr. Martin, and coolly declares that they do much more good in their graves in the wilds of Africa than they could have done by their ministrations at home. It is a pity he cannot himself set the example of this sort of service, of speaking, as he says, from the tomb, as he might do it perhaps, to better purpose than from the chair.

Bishop Wilberforce says that the great obstacle to the reception of the Gospel in heathen lands is the contradiction between the lessons of Christianity and the lives of its professors; and he asks whether poor savages can be disposed to believe in the Gospel when they see a drunkard. But that example is not the worst. What can the heathen think when he sees or hears of a rich Bishop professing the religion in which riches are declared the root of all evil? What can the poor savage think when he hears the purple and fine linen condemned as the types of the pomps and vanities, and learns that the heads of the Church clothe their servants in the one and themselves in the other, as if in outward and visible contempt and defiance of Christianity?

We admit, of course, the impossibility of acting literally and strictly up to all the self-denying precepts of primitive Christianity; but this being so, let a Bishop have the prudence to refrain from declaring that the contradiction between lessons and lives is the impediment to the propagation of the Gospel, citing the drunkard as the example, when the Prelate, in lawn and luxury, as described by Sydney Smith, would serve as well, or better, to point the moral. The episcopal palace is a glass house from which stones should not be thrown against the contradiction between precept and practice.

GREEK BONDS.—The additional correspondence which has been published since our last remarks, while furnishing no new facts, has nevertheless been of an entirely satisfactory character to the bond-holders. To be told that Greece has a deficit, that she wants money, that her revenue is small, and her expenditure unduly large, is simply to say what every one who thinks about the matter has thought must necessarily be the case. It is with the desire that deficits should cease and that revenue should be extended to cover all expenditure, that the English public have shown so much interest in Greek affairs. Undoubtedly Greece will want money —not only to cover deficits, but to promote those great works which must be undertaken if she is to attain the position to which she is entitled in the comity of nations. To obtain this money, the first duty of her new advisers is to secure absolution for the errors of past administrations, to recognize debts hitherto with flagrant dishonesty repudiated (the dishonour, however, arising more from Bavarian than Greek inspiration), and, having recognized them, to *settle* them on terms framed with a due consideration of the ruinous losses inflicted on the bondholders, and of the improved prospects of the country. There cannot be a question now that it is well understood by the Greeks that the English debts *must* be acknowledged and provided for; and great credit is due to the Philhellenic Committee for the views they have placed before the British public and to the Greek Government on this point. Let the latter act as Greek merchants do, and they will find their account in the heartiness with which the English public will again assist them—this time (it may be justifiably hoped) with the effect of opening up sources of wealth and prosperity to a nation second to none in the energy, activity, and honourable character of its sons. Greece must always possess an interest to all whom education has taught *what she was*. Let her but be true to herself now in a matter so sacred as financial honour, and there can be no doubt she will soon be helped to emerge from the state of slothful disgrace to which bad government has hitherto condemned her.—*Money Market Review.*

THE PHOTOGEN OILS.—The amount procured in some localities is immense; four hundred thousand gallons of petroleum are obtained annually in a small district round the town of Rainangong, in the Burmese Empire. It is used by the Burmese as oil for lamps, and, mixed with earth or ashes, for fuel. In America also the produce is extremely abundant; eighteen hundred gallons a day were afforded by one spring of petroleum, which was found near Pittsburg, on the Allegany River in boring for salt. For a considerable time the wells in the valley of the Mississippi yielded daily ten or twelve barrels of the crude oil each, but their product was observed to dimipish according as additional wells were sunk in the neighbourhood. Fifty thousand gallons are obtained each day in the United States. The oil region there reaches from the 65th to the 128th degree of longitude west of Greenwich. Very large quantities are found also in Canada: the spouting wells of that locality gave at first an abundant supply, and it is supposed that three hundred thousand barrels of the crude oil have already been obtained from them; but one-half was wasted, from the mode of managing the wells being very imperfect, and from its being extremely difficult to control them when they had once been tapped. In Canada, as in the United States, the supply, however great, appears to be limited; for the product of the spouting wells—the chief source of petroleum there—has already fallen from twelve thousand to four hundred barrels a day, twenty-eight of the thirty wells having ceased to yield any; and as we learn from the most reliable authorities, when a pump is used, little besides salt water is obtained from them. Nor, although the oil region would appear from the geological conformation to extend through the whole peninsula of Upper Canada, has much success attended a search for for oil beyond the limited area of two miles square, within which the wells may be said to be confined.—*Intellectual Observer.*

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Half-yearly. | | | Monthly. | | | Half-yearly. | | | Monthly. | | |
| | Rs. | as. | p. | Rs. | as. | a | Rs. | as | p. | Rs. | a. | p. |
| 20 | 16 | 8 | 0 | 2 | 14 | 8 | 19 | 9 | 0 | 3 | 7 | 3 |
| 30 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 8 | 8 | 22 | 8 | 0 | 3 | 14 | 4 |
| 40 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 6 | 10 | 26 | 10 | 0 | 4 | 9 | 1 |
| 50 | 33 | 3 | 0 | 5 | 13 | 6 | 33 | 6 | 0 | 5 | 14 | 12 |
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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
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| 25 | 27 | 22 | 28 | 28 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 35 |
| 35 | 31 | 32 | 32 | 33 | 36 | 37 | 37 | 37 |
| 45 | 38 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 |
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2 " " " " " 14 "
42 Account Books, of various sizes.

A select Invoice of Portmonnais, Purses, Brooches, Scented and Photographic Lockets, Memorandum Books, Cruet Frames, &c. &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Sherry, of very superior quality, quarts. Rs. 21 and 27-8 per dozen.

Port, of very superior quality, quarts and pints. Rs. 22 and 12 per dozen.

Brandy, "Martell's" quarts. Rs. 27 per dozen.

The Yacht *Sunbeam*, Cutter Rigged, Coppered and Copper-fastened, about 12 tons burthen, together with her Anchor, Cables, Sails, Stores, &c.

She is now hauled up on the shore at Sewree, and can be inspected by any intending purchaser.

GINGER PRESERVE.

A few Cases just arrived per Steamer from China. Rs. 12 per Case of six Jars.

Bombay, 23rd October 1863. CRAWFORD & Co.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

On TUESDAY the 27th instant, at 12 o'clock (noon) Messrs. FRANCIS & Co., will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms, 20 Bales of Grey Shirtings, &c. &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Just received new Saddlery ex *Edith Byrne* and *Orissa*, by Wm. Mirrlees & Co. of Glasgow, Brass and Plated Gilt Harness, Ladies side Saddles, quilled, with Furniture complete.
Holland Gin in cases of 11 Bottles.
Gents' and Ladies riding Switches.
Oil Cloth Carpets for Floors and Stair Cases.
Ready-made Flannel Coats, &c., Tennent's Beer 50 dozen in Quarts and 50 dozen in Pints, 50 dozen Porter in Quarts and 50 dozen in Pints, 50 dozen Cherry Brandy, 50 dozen Cherry Cordial and 50 dozen Sherry, a Case of Saddlery by Adams of London, 100 dozen Port Wine in Quarts and 100 dozen in Pints by Hunter and Graham, and 25 dozen Cider.

JEWELLERY RECEIVED PER OVERLAND MAIL.
Fancy Gold Brooches.
Gold Bracelets, Earrings and Emerald Rings.
N.B.—Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co, have kindly permitted us to state that reference may be made to them.

FRANCIS & Co.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 23rd October 1863.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

SALE OF PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, in the compound of Mr. Henry Towers, Plumber, Byculla, near the Church.

One Portable Steam Engine with its Machinery.

AN AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE, FIRST RATE PHOTOGRAPHIC CAMERAS, VALUABLE ENGINEER'S INSTRUMENTS, &c., IN No. 1. CHURCH LANE, FORT.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Premises, No. 1, Church Lane, Fort, all the Office Furniture, first-rate Photographic Cameras, valuable Engineer's Instruments, &c., the property of SAMUEL PERKES, Esq., Civil Engineer, (proceeded to Europe), the same comprises Glass and Porcelain Ware, Circular, Dining, Table, Camp Cots, Reclining Couches, Dressing Table, and Glass, Screen, Time Pieces, &c.

One large size 12 in. Mahogany Camera, Portable Stand, focusing Screen, Carrying Slide and Extra Slide for Stereoscopic Slide.

One smaller do., in Walnut Case, for Card de visite Portrait or Landscape, fitted with Jamin's Patent Orthoscopic Triplet Lens and 6 extra double Slides complete in Portable case.

One Stereoscopic Camera by "Dr. Hill Norris" fitted with Warrented Twin Lens, and Extra Double Slides,

One first-rate Woodward's Patent Solar Camera for Enlarging Portraits to any size required, the Box fitting ½ Ream of Paper of the finest quality and Developing Cloth, &c. ready for use, with Book of Instructions complete, also fitted with 2 Jamin's Patent Orthoscopic Treplete Lens, the whole of the Portable Darkroom Enclosure, with Lead Cistern, Shelves, Doors, and a Harmonium.

One pair of Mengry's 3½ in. full size Lens for Landscape and Portrait with Cover up to 12 in. square,

One pair 2½ in. Lens. One pair 1½ in Do., Printing Frames, Glass and Porcelain Funnels, Dipping Baths, Clips, &c.

One large Transit Theodolite 10 in. by "Troughton and Sims" fitted with every improvement complete for any kind of surveying, Terrestrial, and Astronomical in 2 Mahogany Cases with Stand.

One Dumpy Level 14 in. in Case with Stand and Extra inverted Eye piece complete,
One Drainage Level in Case and Stand.
One Plane Table in Case, and Compass complete.
One Prismatic Compass 4 in. Ball and Socket.
One Universal Sun Dial Pocket Compass in Case complete, by "Troughton and Sims."
One Pocket Box Sextant, by "Elliott Brothers" in Leather Case.
One Optical Square, by "Troughton and Sims."
One large five feet six Telescope by "Troughton and Sims." Brass, Ivory, and Ebony Parallel Rulers.
One Telescopic Drawing Trammel.
One Binocular Telescope in Sling Case, by Baker of London, Spirits levels, &c. &c. one Double Barrelled Gun in Case complete, One Gyrescope complete & Miscellaneous articles &c.,

No Catalogues, and the property will be on view from 21st instant.

AN AUCTION SALE OF STOCK IN TRADE, CARVED SHOP FURNITURE, GLASS PORCELAIN AND PLATED-WARE, HANGING ARGAND LAMPS, WALLSHADES, &c., AT No. 25, MEADOW STREET, FORT, (NEXT TO MEYAJEE AHMEDBHOY MILLINER.)

On MONDAY, the 2nd, and on TUESDAY, the 3rd November next, and if necessary on the following day, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will submit to sale by PUBLIC AUCTION at No. 25, Meadow Street, Fort, the property of the late Dossa Samjee, deceased, and by order of Samjee Lalljee, the same comprises Cut Glassware, Rich Dinner, Breakfast, Tea and Dessert Sets, Cut Quart, Pint and Claret Decanters, Sets of Plated Dish Covers, Hotwater and Vegetable Dishes, Cruet, Pickle, Liquor and Egg Frames, Toast Racks, Bread Baskets, Tea Sets, Single and Chamber Candlesticks, Butter Pots, Bottle Stands, Pewter and Brass Tea Pots and Kettles, Wire Covers, English Tin Foot Baths and Tubs, Plated and Bronze 6 Light Double, and Single Hanging and Table Argand Lamps, with Drops, Reading Lamps, Opera Glasses, Plated Double, Treble, and Single Branched Wallshades with Cut Shades, Pans, Drops, and Brackets, several pairs, of first and second size Glass Bottomed Globe Lamps, Mahogany Toilet Glasses, Table Covers, Carpet Bags, Bridles, Sets of Plated Spoons and Forks, Cutlery by Harrison and Howson &c. Candles, one new Side Saddle, Hydrabad Rugs, several Glass Door Cupboards, Dispense Tables, Whips, English Portmanteaus and Tin Air Tight Boxes.

ALSO, on the 3rd Idem, next to (Roman Catholic Chapel,) all the Carved Furniture, such as, Circular and Pier Tables, Side Board, and Cheffoniers, and Screens, Teapoys, Conversation Half Backed, and Reclining Couches, Sets of Dining and Camp Tables, Easy, Arm, and Rocking Chairs, Flower Stands, Cheval Glass, Hatstands, Towel Horses, Card and Sofa Tables, English Bagatelle Board, Book Cases, Wardrobes, Presses and several miscellaneous articles.

No Catalogues, and the property will be on view from 28th instant.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A pair of very fast trotting large size Iron Grey Arab Carriage Horses, 6 years old, and very quiet.

A pair of handsome Bay Arab Carriage Horses. The property of R. PARTRIDGE, Esq. Apply to

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co,

Bombay, 23rd October 1863.

ROSSELET & Co., have always on hand, a nice choice of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Companions, Pic-Nic ditto, Travelling Inkstands, Portfolios, Portmanteaus, and Cigar Cases, fine French Stationery.

ROSSELET & Co. received per last mail a nice Lot of Meerschaum Pipes, from Rs. 10 to 20, wooden ditto of different shapes and sizes, Rs. 1 to 4.

MESSRS. SYKES & Co., Photographers and General Merchants, beg to call attention to a new lot of PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS, elegantly Mounted and beautifully bound, which they have just received.

GLASSWARE.—A few handsome 6 Lights Chandeliers, made either to be suspended or to stand on a Table, some pairs of beautiful Stained Candlesticks, of entirely new designs, Jewellery Boxes, Flower Vases, Ice and Fruit Dishes, &c. &c.; Photographic materials of every description, viz., Lenses both for Portraits and Views, Cameras, Baths, Plate Boxes, Morocco and Union Cases, Passepartouts. Gilt Moulding, Frames of all sorts, Stereoscopes of assortment, French Wall Paper, Magic Lantern Slides, and also a stock of Miscellaneous articles.

Hummum Street.

ROSSELET & Co., Watchmakers and Jewellers have always on hand an assortment of fine Jewellery Clocks, Watches, Eye and Opera Glasses, Musical Boxes, &c.

All orders for repairing articles carefully and promptly attended to.

ROSSELET & Co. would be grateful for a continuance of the extensive patronage and public favor they have hitherto received, and will do all in their power to merit it.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA has been during twenty-five years emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, AND INDIGESTION, and as a MILD APERIENT for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, it forms an *agreeable Effervescing Draught*, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During HOT SEASONS, and above all, in HOT CLIMATES, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial. Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity,) by DINNEFORD & Co., 172, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON. And sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

JOSHUA JOSEPH & SONS, Manufacturers of all descriptions of BOOTS and SHOES suitable for the Home and Foreign Markets, 13, Skinner Street, Snow Hill, London.

TO LETTER PRESS PRINTERS, AND OTHERS —FOR SALE.—
Brass Column and Heading Rules.
2,000 lbs. Small Pica, second-hand, but in good condition.
INK, Red and Green.
For Terms, &c., apply to the Manager *Bombay Gazette.*

## Wines, Spirits, Beer, etc.

BASS'S BEER in Quarts and Pints, bottled by J. J. Stone. For sale at the godowns of McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—
Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in—
2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do. 1858 " 26.
2 Do. do. do. 1860 " 23.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

TO THE TRADE—TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.

THE undersigned are now prepared to take orders for this celebrated Beer of which they will have full supplies coming to hand after the rains.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.
Sole Agents for Messrs. JOHN & ROBERT TENNENT.

Bombay 14th July 1863.

FOR SALE.—The Undersigned has just received the following SELECT WINES, &c., from the well-known house of ACTON & WORTHINGTON, of Dublin:—
Sparkling HOCK, Superior ............at per doz. Rs. 40
Do. MOSELLE ............ do. " 36
SHERRY, Superior Pale dry ............ do. " 30
Do. Excellent Golden ............ do. " 28
Do. Excellent Pale ............ do. " 26
PORT, Old, very superior ............ do. " 30
GUINESS' STOUT, in cases of four Dozen Quarts ............ do. " 8
FROM BORDEAUX DIRECT.
MADEIRA, a Select Wine ............ do. Rs. 28
RED HERMITAGE, Burgundy ............ do. " 25
St. GEORGE, Do. ............ do. " 22
CLARET, good Dinner Wine ............ do. " 24
Do. do. Breakfast do. ............ do. " 20
Do. do. do. ............ do. " 18
Do. do. ST. ESTEPHE (Bombay bottled) ............ do. " 15
OLD COGNAC, superior ............ do. " 25

Orders for the above promptly executed. Apply to
Forbes Street, 9th July 1863. ALBERT VINAY.

TENNENT'S BEER.—Fresh supplies of this favorite brand, recently landed, are for sale at the Godowns of the undersigned—
PALE ALE in quarts... At Rs. 5 per dozen.
Do. in pints ............ " 3 "
PORTER in quarts ......... " 4 "
Do. in pints ............ " 2½ "
25th Sept., 1863. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

ON SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned the following Wines, &c., received from Messrs F. Giesler & Co. London:—
Champagne, in case containing 1 doz. each.
Moselle, do. do. 1 "
Sherry, do. do. 3 "
Claret, do. do. 2 "
Eau de Cologne, in Boxes ½ "
The following received from Messrs. Cockburn and Campbell:—
Port Wine, (Quarts), in cases containing 3 doz. each.
Sherry, do. do. 3 "
Brandy, do. do. 1 "
Old Tom, do. do. 1 "
Whiskey, do. do. 1 "
W. NICOL & Co.

WINE, SPIRIT, AND BEER PRICE LIST.

SHERRIES—
Black Seal.........Amontillado............per dozen Rs. 36
Red..........Pale Dry ............ " " 30
Bronze do. } White do. } ......Good Dinner Wines... " " 24
Brown do. } Yellow do. } ............ " " 22
MADEIRA, very old ............ " 42
PORT—
Black Seal—Matured Fruity ...Quarts " " 30
Do. Do. .........Pints " " 15
Red Seal ............Quarts " " 24
Do. ............Pints " " 13
CLARET—
Chateaux Margeaux ............ " " 34
Do. Leoville ............ " 28
St. Julien ............ " " 22
Medoc ............ " " 16
Do. ............Pints " " 9
CHAMPAGNE—
Superior quality, Grisler's ............ " " 45
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints " " 24
Do. Do. ...Cuniffs ......... " " 45
Do. Do. ... Do. ......Pints " " 24
Do. Do. De St. Marecaux & Co.'s " " 41
Do. Do. Do. ... Pints " " 24
Do. Do. A De Paul's ... Quarts " " 40
Do. Do. Do. ...... Pints " " 24
HOCK—
Sparkling and Still " Moselle { By Deinhard and Jordan } ... " " 39
HOCK } MOSELLE } ............ Pints " " 20
NOYEAU, VERMOUTH, ABYSINTH.
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE. ...Quarts " " 21
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints " " 12
CURACOA ............ " " 42
MARASCHINO ............ " " 40
CHERRY BRANDY ............Pints " " 18
SPIRITS—
Brandies, Rs. 18, 24, 30 ............
RUM ............Fine old Jamaica... " " 20
GIN—OLD TOM...S. Booth & Co. " " 21
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints " " 12
HOLLAND GIN in Square Bottles " " 24
KINAHAN'S L. L. WHISKEY ... " " 21
ORANGE BITTERS...in Stopped Bottles Quarts " 18
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints " " 10
CHERRY CORDIAL Do. ...Pints " " 14
GINGER BRANDY Do. ...Pints " " 11
Do. Cordial Do. ...Quarts " " 21
BEER AND STOUT.
Allsopp's Beer in Quarts and Pints Country Bottled.
BASS'S BEER BY CAMERON AND SAUNDERS QUARTS AND PINTS.
TENNENT'S BEER IN QUARTS AND PINTS.
AITKINS FALKER'S BEER IN QUARTS AND PINTS.
Allsopp's Beer by F. Friend and Co. in Quarts and Pints.
Gunness's Stout in Quarts and Pints,
Barclay Perkins and Co.'s Stout in Quarts and Pints.
Tennent's Stout in Quarts and Pints.
TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—
CHAMPAGNE.
Fleur de Sillery, Ernest Irroy & Co... at Rs. 36 per doz. quarts
Do. Joseph Perrier Fils & Co. " 32 do. do.
Sillery Mousseux superior do. ...... " 32 do. do.
Do. do. Adolphe Collin " 32 do. do.
Do. do. ......... " 17 do. pints.
Bouzy Mousseux do. ......... " 34 do. quarts.
Do. do. ......... " 18 do. pints
Champagne extra good quality, Benjamin & Eugene Perrier ......... " 34 do. quarts.
Do. do. ......... " 18 do. pints.
Cliquot ......... " 36 do. quarts
MOSELLE AND RHENISH WINES.
Blume de Moselle, C. A. Kupferberg...at Rs. 40 per doz. quarts
Sparkling Mosselle 1st quality ......... " 35 do. do.
Do. do. ......... " 18 do. pints.
Sparkling Hock 1st quality ......... " 35 do. quarts
Do. do. ......... " 18 do. pints.
Hockheimer 137 ......... " 25 do. quarts
CLARET.
St. Julien 1856. Monthenil Franc fils ainé ......... at Rs. 35 do. do.
Do. 1858 Do. ......... " 30 do. do.
Chateau Margaux 1856. Do. ......... " 35 do. do.
Do. 1858. Do. ......... " 30 do. do.
Fine Claret 1858. Aug. Meller & Co. ......... " 16 do. do.
Chateau Milon Hernozant ......... " 16 do. do.
Do. Leoville Do. ......... " 22 do. do.
Do. Latite Do. ......... " 35 do. do.
VOLKART BROTHERS.

BISCUITS of sorts in large size and small size tins—
Mixed. Fancy Machine.
Ginger Tunbridge. Queen's.
Rich Arrowroot. Picnics.
Plain " ½ Abernethey.
Coffee " ½ Captain.
Cracknell. Traveller's.
Fancy Cracknell. Cabin.
Desserts. Spicenuts.
Vanilia. Ginger Nuts.
Maccaroons. German Rusks.
Ratafias. Biscuit Powder.
Victorias.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

PONDICHERY CIGARS AND CHEROOTS OF SIZES.

TREACHER AND CO., (LIMITED,) are in receipt of a batch of Cigars and Cheroots, sizes Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

CERTAIN CURE FOR DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.—POGSON'S COMPOUND BAEL POWDER cures these painful and hitherto fatal diseases with remarkable celerity. It has been very extensively prescribed for infants and children by leading physicians and with invariable success.

The above put up in pound and half pound canisters can always be obtained at our establishments in the Fort, Byculla, and Poona. TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)

FRESH GYMKHANA KIT.—CRICKET BATS with Ash, Cane, and Whalebone Handles, best MATCH BATS, by DUKE, CLAPSHAW, and PAGE.
Brass and Box Tipped Stumps;
Leg Guards;
Wicket Keeping and Tubular Elastic Batting Gloves; Best Treble Sewn Balls, by *Duke*;
Racket Bats and Balls, and Spare Gut;
Foils and Masks;
Single Stick Guards and Masks for Protecting the Face and Head;
Hunting and Riding Whips;
Elastic Riding Belts;
Boxing Gloves;
Foot Balls;
Quoits;
Swimming Belts;
Gentlemen's Riding Belts. TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.) Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

JUST LANDED ex *Bolden Lawn*—
Single Perambulators with Apron ......... Rs 28
Do. Do. ...... best " ......... " 36
Do. Do. ...... Imitation Cane Sides ......... " 36
Do. Do. ...... Carpet lined ......... " 40
Do. Do. ...... with Hood, best ......... " 60
Double Perambulators, with Apron ......... " 32
Do. Do. ......... Do. ......... " 35
Do. Do. ......... best ......... " 38
Do. Do. ......... Imitation Cane Sides ......... " 40
Do. Do. ......... With Hood, best ......... " 65
Do. Do. ......... best Imitation Cane Sides. " 54
CLOCKS.
American 1-day Clocks ......... Rs. 8
Do. 8 " Do. ......... " 15
Do. 1 " Tudor Clocks with Alarm ......... " 14
Do. 8 " Do. do. ......... " 20

Gentlemen's Tool Chests from Rs. 16 to 44 each.
Hook Hazel Sticks, Peel'd Oaks, White Thorns with Boxwood Hook, Malacca Sticks, Partridge Sticks, &c., Child's Trap Bat and Ball, Foot Balls, Painted Balls, &c. &c.
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

## Banks.

### COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.*
PAID-UP-CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
RESERVE FUND.—Francs 8,910,163 (£357,606.)
*Head Office—14 Rue Bergère, Paris.*
Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

*London Bankers.*
UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
*Offices—2, Military Square.*

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichéry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.
Drafts granted as follows:—
On London 6 months'sight ..............2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
3 Do. Do. ..............2s. 0¾d. "
On Demand ..............1s. 11¾d. "
On France 6 months' sight...frs. 2-57 cts. "
3 Do. Do. ... " 2-54 " "
On Demand......... " 2-53 " "

DEPOSITS.
Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.
The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 15th October 1863.

### THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION, (LIMITED.)

ધી બોમબે ટરેડીંગ એંડ બેનકીંગ આશોશીએશન (લીમીટેડ.)

*Capital, Twenty Lakhs of Rupees in 10,000 Shares, of Rupees 200 each, with power to increase.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq., *Chairman.*
BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq.
DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE WADIA, Esq.
HAJEE ESMAEL HAJEE HABIB, Esq.
GELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
*Treasurers and Managers.*
Messrs. MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE AND SONS.
*Secretary.*
Mr. COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY.

THE ASSOCIATION is opened for the transaction of local Business.
The Association discounts Local Bank and Private Bills.
Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits.
Subject to 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 4 Do. 4 Do.
Do. 6 Do. 5 Do.
Do. 12 Do. 6 Do.

By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.
No. 9, Church Lane, Forto, Bombay, 15th Sept. 1863.

### CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.
THE Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—
On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ...... 2s. 0⅜d. "
" 3 do. ...... 2s. 0½d. "
" 2 do. ...... 2s. 0½d. "
" 1 do. ...... 2s.
On demand ... }
On Scotland do. ... } 1s. 11¾d.
On Ireland do. ... }
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight... } 1s. 11½d. "

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Accounts .............................. 2 per cent.
Deposits for 6 months.............................. 3 "
Do. do. 3 do. .............................. 4 "
Do. do. 12 do. .............................. 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, or on or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement. No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

H. J. MARSDEN,
Bombay, 15th October 1863. Acting Agent.

### THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.
*Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq, *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

*Bankers.*
LONDON ..................The Bank of England.
Do. ..................The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL ..................The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool (Limited.) "The Albany."
SCOTLAND ..................The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND ..................The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange:—
On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight 2s. 0⅝d. per Rup.
" " " " 4 do. 2s. 0½d. do.
" " " " 3 do. 2s. 0⅜d. do.
" " " " 2 do. 2s. 0½d. do.
" " " " 1 do. 2s. 0½d. do.
On Scotland .................. } On demand...2s. 0d. do.
On Ireland .................. }
Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe ..........................1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts on *the Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* re-issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000, except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS,
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 ℔ cent ℔ annum.
do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the Notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.

Rampart Row, 19th October 1863.

### BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Bank opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.
The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grant loans on the Security of Government Paper, goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ½ per cent., on the amount realized or invested.

On interest or dividend ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent commission charged.

ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.

Bombay, 26th September, 1863.

### THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

Paid-up Capital—£644,000.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
*London Bankers,* { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
*Branches and Agencies.*
Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Rangoon.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.
THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz:—
6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
4 Do. ..................... at 2s. 0⅜d. "
3 Do. ..................... at 2s. 0½d. "
2 Do. ..................... at 2s. 0½d. "
1 Do. ..................... at 2s. 0'1-16d. "
On Demand (Head Office) ......... at 2s. "

DEPOSITS.
Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.
The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.
On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Bombay, 16th October 1863. Agent.

### CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.
ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.
On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.
Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 2s. 0⅜d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 2s. 0d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
Do. on Demand do. 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand

COMMISSION.
On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission

Hours of business .........10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ..................10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK.
Bombay, 2nd Oct. 1863. Manager.

### THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.
*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*
HEAD OFFICE..................... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURGH and SYDNEY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £192,658 17s. 8d. Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London on demand, and at from one to six months' sight; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—
On London at 6 months' sight.............. 2s. 0½d.
" 4 do. .............. 2s. 0⅜d.
" 3 do. .............. 2s. 0½d.
" 2 do. .............. 2s. 0½d.
" 1 do. .............. 2s.
" On demand .............. 1s. 11¾d.
Circular Notes .............................. 1s. 11½d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.
1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On fixed deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realises the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other stock, ½ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondes should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, (Limited), or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made *(if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes, of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and Enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

RICHARD BARNES, Manager.

Bombay, 15th October 1863.

### BANK OF INDIA.

*Capital Sixty Lacs of Rupees in 40,000 Shares of Rs. 150 each.*

HEAD OFFICE BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Hon'ble ARTHUR. J. LEWIS, Advocate General, Chairman.
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq., (Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co.)
H. FORMAN, Esq., (Messrs. Leckie & Co.)
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BROWNUGGUR, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIQUE, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
ALLADINBHOY HUBIBHOY, Esq.
CASSUMBHOY DHURRUMSEY, Esq.
PEERBHOY CASSUMBHOY, Esq

EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—
At 6 months' sight ............ 2s. 0½d. per Rupees.
4 do. ............ 2s. 0⅜d. do.
3 do. ............ 2s. 0½d. do.
2 do. ............ 2s. 0½d. do.
1 do, ............ 2s. 0d. do.
On demand ............ 1s. 11¾d. do.

DEPOSITS.
Interest will be allowed as follows:—
On Current Accounts ............................ 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain ......... 3 "
" 6 " ... 5 "
" 12 " ... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Bank furnishes Cheque and Pass Books, and it is particularly requested that Constituents will refrain from making entries in their Pass Books, and from drawing Cheques on any but the forms supplied.

Cheques on which any alterations or erasures have been made cannot be paid.

The Bank collects Bills, Cheques, &c. payable in Bombay but, in case of dishonoured Bills, does not take the Notarial step unless instructed.

All Accounts balanced half-yearly, viz., on 30th June and 31st December.

ADVANCES.
The Bank grants loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.
On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares ½ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Office hours............................10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays............................10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

R. D. PEEBLES, Manager.

Bombay, 1st October 1863.

## Business Announcements.

LOYSELS' HYDROSTATIC COFFEE and TEA URNS, in block, tin and copper bronze of sizes. The neatest and most economical Coffee Urn in use. Nursery Lamps, complete with Congee-pot, &c.
TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED.)

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

DORABJEE HORMUSJEE has the pleasure to apprize his kind customers, that he has just received Overland and direct from Paris, Kid Gloves, white and colored, for ladies and gentlemen; Ribbons, broad and narrow; Alexandra Curls and Head Dresses; Ladies' Kid Boots and Shoes; white Glace Silk in variety; Gold and Jet Brooches and Bracelets; Spanish Lace Shawls; Princess Royal Corsets; superior Lawn Handkerchiefs; Tarletan, white and colored; and other articles too innumerous to mention, of which he solicits an inspection.

No. 20, Medow Street.

MESSRS. BANAJEE MERWANJEE & Co., MILLINERS.

(*Next door to Messrs. Henderson & Co., Photographers.*)

BEG RESPECTFULLY to acquaint the Ladies and Gentlemen at the Presidency and outstations, that they have just received per Overland Mail the following new stock of goods, all of which are of the best quality, and latest fashion, and would beg to solicit the favor of an early inspection, viz:—

FOR LADIES.—Spanish Lace shawls, Black and White Lace falls, White, Black, and Colored Boots, and Shoes, Blue, Rose, and Scarlet Crape, Blue, Drab, and Pink Lama, Plain and Half Mourning Cap Fronts, White, and colored Bonnet, Ribbons, with Cord Edge, Black Silk Velvet Ribbons from 1 to 4 inches wide, Black and White Dress Laces, Fancy Gilt, and Black Jet Buttons, —Artificial flowers, &c.

FOR GENTLEMEN.—Patent Calf and Morocco Grecian slippers, Kid Top Boots with Wrinkled Fronts, and Patent Calf Goloshed Canvass Slippers with Woolls to Work, &c.

FOR CHILDREN.—Boots and Shoes of all sizes.

Electro Galvanic Machine, and air tight Japan Tin Boxes, &c. &c.

JACOB AND COMPANY.

CIVIL, Military, and Outfitting establishment, Bombay, always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths.
Black, Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.
A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.
Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
Black and colored Silk Alpacas.
White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.
Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties, and Scarfs.
Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.
Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hats, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes, lately arrived.
Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.
Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Fancy Soaps and Perfumery.
Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats
Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.
A good supply of Ready made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers, of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.
Cashmere, Nemegerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.
Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.
A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.
A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.
Water-can, foot-tub and hip baths.
Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.
*N. B.*—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.
Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.
Orders from Out stations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

FRESH STORES.—DUKE & SON'S CRICKETING MATERIALS—
Best Treble Balls ..............................Rs. 5 0
Do. Double do. .............................. 3 12
Do. Youth's do. .............................. 3 0
Do. do. do. .............................. 1 8
Do. All Cane, Spring Handle Bats.............. 11 0
Do. Malacca, do. do. .............................. 8 0
Do. Men's Mate No. 1 do. .............................. 5 0
Do. Boys' Bats, various prices.
Do. Men's Match Stumps, Brass Ferruled.............. 6 8
Do. Boys' do. various prices.

MAGNETIC MACHINES, Rs. 25 to 70 each.

CHUBBS' PATENT LOCKS.
TILL OR DRAWERS size 2¼ and 2½ in., each......Rs. 10 0
CUPBOARD.
STRAIGHT; *To screw on Flat.* ) CUT; (*To let in Flush.*) 3,3½ & 4, ins. ea... 10 8
BOX OR CHEST. 2¼, 3 and 3½ in., each......Rs. 11 to 12 0
PAD LOCKS, 2¼, 2½, 3 and 3½ in., each...... " 14 to 17 0
SAFE with Patent Locks..............................Rs. 175 0

CHUBBS' JAPANNED BOXES.
*Each fitted with Patent Detector Lock and Two Keys.*
CASH BOXES.
Toilet — 6 long, 3½ wide, 2¾ deep ......each...Rs. 18 0
No. 00 — 7½ " 4¼ " 3 " ...... " 20 0
No. 1 — 9 " 5¼ " 3½ " ...... " 21 0
No. 2 — 9¾ " 6 " 3½ " ...... " 28 0
No. 3 — 10½ " 6 " 4 " ...... " 25 0
No. 4 — 12 " 7 " 5 " ...... " 28 0
No. 5 — 13 " 8 " 5½ " ...... " 32 0
PAPER BOXES.
No. 1 — 14½ long, 9 wide, 5¾ deep ......each...Rs. 25 0
No. 2 — 15½ " 9½ " 6½ " ...... " 28 0
No. 3 — 17½ " 10¾ " 7½ " ...... " 33 0
No. 4 — 19 " 12½ " 7½ " ...... " 39 0
DEED BOXES.
No. 1 — 13¾ long, 9½ wide, 8¾ deep ......each...Rs. 23 0
No. 3 — 16¾ " 12¾ " 11 " ...... " 30 0
No. 6 — 23¾ " 16¾ " 16½ " ...... " 45 0
FLAT DEED BOXES.
No. 3 — 16¾ long, 12¾ wide, 6 deep......each...Rs. 32 0
MOROCCO DESPATCH BOXES.
JAPANNED PALANQUIN BOXES.
RUSSIA WRITING DESKS, fitted.
COMMERCIAL, LETTER and NOTE PAPERS.

*Per Overland Mail.*
The usual stock of HAMS, CHEESES, and BACON, OX TONGUES, &c.
PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS of all kind
BEST ALBUMENIZED PAPER.
PIANOFORTES.—The best going, nd the lowest prices.
MUSICAL BOXES with and without DrumsBells.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS for Military Bands.
MESS STORES and of all kinds.
WINES of very superior quality.
Apply to McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

### THE SCINDE, PUNJAUB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE, 80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.
*Established under the Companies' Act, 1862, with Limited Liability.*
CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING.
*Subscribed Capital,* £500,000.
COURT OF DIRECTORS.
*Chairman.*
William Patrick Andrew, Esq., (Chairman of the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railways,) 26, Montagu Square, Hyde Park.
*Deputy Chairman.*
Francis William Russell, Esq., M. P., (Chairman of the National Discount Company, Limited,) 9, Lancaster Gate, Hyde Park.
Philip Anstruther, Esq., (late Secretary to the Government of Ceylon, Deputy Chairman of the Bank of Egypt).
Harry Borrodaile, Esq., (late Bombay C. S., Director Cape Town Railway and Dock Company).
Archibald Boyd, Esq., (Director of the Union Bank of London). Westbourne Terrace, Hyde Park.
William Dent, Junr., Esq., (late of Messrs. Dent and Co., China).
Sir Stuart Alexander Donaldson (late Colonial Secretary and Treasurer of the Colony of N. S. W.), 22, Rutland Gate Hyde Park.
Sir John Spencer Login (H. E. I. C. S., late in Political employment in the Punjab), 5, Lancaster Gate, Hyde Park.
William Mackinnon, Esq., (Messrs. Mackinnon and Co. Calcutta and Glasgow).
Sir Thomas Herbert Maddock (late President of the Council of India, and Deputy Chairman of the Scinde Railway Company).
Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart, (late President of the Legislative Council, Queensland) No. 5, Cleveland Row, St. James' Palace.
Thomas Williams, Esq., (Director of the Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Railway Companies).
*Auditors.*
William Dent, Esq. Bickley, Bromley, Kent.
J. Edmund Anderson, Esq., (Director of the Bank of London.)
Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Young and Co., 16, Tokenhouse Yard.
*Bankers in London.*
The Bank of England.—The Union Bank of London.
*Solicitors.*
Messrs. Thomas and Hollams, Mincing Lane.
*Manager.*
T. G. Craig, Esq.
IN INDIA.
Neale Porter, Esq., Managing Director.
*Branches.*
BOMBAY ............A. Mackintosh, Esq., Acting Manager.
KURRACHEE ............H. I. Lee, Esq., Acting Manager.
*Branches to be opened at Lahore, Umritsur, and Delhi.*
AGENTS AT CALCUTTA AND MADRAS.
The Oriental Bank Corporation.

THE Acting Manager of the Bombay Branch grants drafts on The Union Bank of London at the following rates, viz.:—
At 6 months' sight .................. at 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
4 " .................. at 2s. 0⅜d. "
3 " .................. at 2s. 0d. "
2 " .................. at 1s. 11¾d. "
1 " .................. at 1s. 11¾d. "
On Demand .................. at 1s. 11¾d. "

DISCOUNTS AND LOANS.
The Bank discounts Local Bills, and grants Loans on Government Paper and approved Securities.

DEPOSITS.
On current account balances, interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on sums not under Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000, and on balances over Rs. 50,000 as may be agreed on. On fixed deposits subject to
Interest is allowed at the rate of
3 months' notice .............. 3 per cent. per annum.
6 " .............. 5 " "
12 " .............. 6 " "

To constituents requiring the Bank's Drafts on England, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with; and the undersigned will be happy to give any further information as to the rules and rates of business.

A. MACKINTOSH, Acting Manager.

1, Nesbit Lane, Bombay, 26th September 1863.

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